

## LITERARY PANORAMA.

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 FOR APRIL, 1807.  
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TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

*The Third Report of the Commissioners appointed to revise the System and Mode of accounting for the Receipt and Expenditure of Money and Stores; and likewise the Instructions and Standing Orders for the Government of the Civil Department of His Majesty's Naval Service; and to arrange and frame a regular Digest of the same; having it carefully in view to adapt the Mode of accounting for Monies and Stores, and likewise the whole body of such Orders and Instructions, to the present extensive Scale of the Naval Service; and to take Measures for keeping up the said System and Digest in all time to come: And who were further required to take into their particular Consideration, all such Suggestions as have been made by the different Boards of Enquiry and Select Committee on Finance, as have not yet been adopted; and to examine which of the same appear to be practicable and consistent with the good of the Service, and to consider and devise the best means of carrying the same into execution, in the most convenient and expeditious Manner, and to report on all the Matters aforesaid from time to time as they shall see Occasion.*

THE numerous and important advantages which have accrued to the public, from the institution of Committees of Parliament, for the purpose of closely examining the conduct of national establishments, are so well known, and so generally acknowledged, that we have no need to direct the attention of our readers to them. Among these, very essential services have been derived from the Naval Committees, which have been of several descriptions, as the immense magnitude of our Navy, has been of necessity divided into several branches.

VOL. II. [Lit. Pan. April, 1807.]

The report before us, is from that committee, whose immediate object of investigation was, what are called the Civil Affairs of the Navy. It presents several communications highly interesting in their nature, and valuable for their intention.

The establishment of a Dock yard, the duties of its officers, and the distinctions of those duties, form the first part of this report; they are extremely important to the service; but, beside that the public would but little understand an account of them, we consider it as impertinent in us to examine them.

We may more freely discuss the present system of education of Shipwrights, (Part II.) because the general nature of this subject leaves it open to remark. It appears, that Apprentices were taken at the age of fourteen, and, provided they were in sound health, and four feet ten inches in height, they were deemed admissible. They were in general profoundly ignorant; could neither read nor write; and during the time of their apprenticeship, no care was taken to teach them any thing, but their business as Shipwrights. Yet from these persons were selected, by gradual promotion, the Overseers of ships building in the merchants' yards, the Master Shipwrights, and the Surveyors of the navy.

What then is the foundation of the art of ship-building? Most certainly, mathematics, geometry, &c. The comparison may fairly be instituted between an architect required to build a church, and a ship-builder required to construct a man of war: now who would entrust such an undertaking to an architect, unfurnished with previous science? A labouring bricklayer might discharge such a duty, well: but we confide with more satisfaction in some worthy successor of Sir Christopher Wren.

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The negligence of British ship-builders, their ignorance, their supineness, as to the scientific construction of vessels is the more vexatious, not to say criminal, as our rivals, the French, have made a point of employing men of the greatest talents, and most extensive acquirements in science to superintend the construction of ships. Hence *they* have afforded us models: and we have copied those which we have been so fortunate as to capture—to the deep disgrace of British proficiency, intelligence, and we may add emulation. It is a reflection on the national skill, which ought no longer to be endured, that our captains solicit the command of a vessel taken from the enemy, in preference to one of British construction. We are therefore highly pleased with the proposal in this report, for the institution of a scientific department of marine architecture; and for giving to the professors of this branch a liberal education, mathematical instruction, and useful accomplishments. That these should be invariably directed to the duties and demands of the service, is obvious: and the committee, in our opinion, has done wisely in recommending a year's actual service on board of ship, by way of completing the education of this class of students. But, we may be permitted, with great deference, to doubt whether one year be sufficient time for the acquisition of that practical knowledge which may direct science to perfection. We know well, that minds occupied in conception and reflection, are not seldom foiled when their proposals are reduced to practice. They never make allowances adequate, in place and time, to the *friction* which every plan must experience, when put into action. If the ships of the British navy were called to endure the injuries of one climate only, less time might serve; but in our opinion, the scientific originator of our vessels, should not only be acquainted with the power of the waves, the parts of a vessel liable to be strained, when labouring in high seas, the actual effect of the masts, their relative height, &c.: but he ought to understand the effect of heat on the timbers: and on different kinds of timber, the effect also of cold, and of the alternation of these powers, which, on many parts of a vessel is not inconsiderable. This, together with the comfortable accommodation of the people on board, (no trifling considera-

tion,) would be more satisfactorily obtained by a longer maritime experience than a single year.

And perhaps it may be owing to a defect not altogether unallied to what we have limited at, that the French ships, though better planned than ours, are not so well built. Our builders are the superior workmen, and this is their glory: "when they have built exactly after the form of the best of the French ships that we have taken, thus adding our dexterity in building to their knowledge in theory, these ships have proved the best in our navy." The rules, salaries, &c. of this class of students are laid down by the committee, with great perspicuity.

Having thus provided for the science of the art, the committee makes various remarks on the laborious department, which forms, very naturally, the second great distinction. The committee also directs the main articles of conduct, support, employment, selection, &c. of these youths: in which we observe great attention to their welfare. We highly commend the intention that a school should be instituted in each dock-yard, for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic (such an one was established by voluntary subscription at Chatham, greatly to the honour of the officers, &c. of that yard.) But we go further, and strongly insist that the religious instruction of these youths ought not to be omitted: that the opportunities taken to teach them writing, &c. might with a little dexterity be improved to religious purposes; and that if considered in a political light only, the effects must be beneficial. Order, industry, patriotism, we add loyalty too, with many other blessings, are intimate friends with Religion, if not of her immediate family. No man ever served King George the worse for serving God the better. And why should the great number of persons in the prime of life attached to a dock-yard, be lost to the church, because employed by the state? We cannot, altogether, reconcile ourselves to a rule proposed by the committee, that if a shipwright once quits the yard, he should never be again received: we could wish this were modified; and that the mere act of quitting the yard should not be final; at least till he had remained absent — months. For, every young man,

inclined to better his situation, has an undoubted right, by nature, as well as by policy, so to do; but, if after some experience, he finds his expectations deceived, why lose the benefit of his future, most probably exemplary, services?

Reporting on the construction of ships for the Royal Navy, the committee proposes that vessels should be divided into classes. If the individuals of each class, were built to uniform dimensions, the timbers and works of all kinds, might be disposed with more regularity than at present, the serviceable parts of old vessels might be applied to greater advantage, there would be less difficulty in fitting ships on distant stations with proper articles, and much loss of time and labour would be spared. The suggestion is of great importance; the convenience would be undoubted; but, we would not have this arrangement so precisely confirmed and confined by act of parliament, that no further variations could be made; for then, of what use were scientific studies for the purpose of improvement? since improvements always imply variations. The general idea may be adopted, while much is left to discretion in particulars.

There has been no small difference of opinion as to the ultimate advantages derived from task work: and it seems to be agreed that a revision of this scheme is necessary: the prices for building large ships being fixed too high, and those for small ships too low. The difference of what should be, is, in some particular cases, no less than that between £900, now paid, and £30. Great improvements in this particular, on what may be considered as having been hitherto only an attempt, or trial, are proposed by the committee, whose remarks are entitled to serious attention.

Repairing of ships is done by what is called job-work: this is, we believe, the most profitable branch of business connected with ship-building: the actual building of vessels being only proceeded on, when the repairs are nearly disposed of. Here we cannot follow the honourable committee: but recommend a close attention to its remarks, and to the general principles of *real economy*.

The report concludes by recommending that the return of peace should not precipitate the discharge of too great a proportion of shipwrights: but that even

rather more than may seem to be absolutely necessary, should be retained, and employed. This recommendation is founded on true policy: and we perfectly agree in the propriety of it, especially, as we have observed with regret in some of our dock-yards a kind of indifference, to give it no harsher name, respecting the taking of apprentices. Whether apprentices are less profitable now than formerly, owing to late regulations, or whether there be a real difficulty in meeting with proper lads for the purpose, we do not pretend to determine. But there is no falsity in saying that apprentices are the life and soul of every business. Those workmen who are now the most active and industrious, cannot long continue so; they will follow their seniors, after a few years, into the vale of life; and gradually will cease their services. On what then is the future prosperity of this public concern to depend? The necessity of employing apprentices, cannot be doubted; nor can the difficulty of obtaining them be insuperable till all our youthful poor are well employed. In fact, useful hands of every description should be engaged to serve their country in some capacity or other; in some employment suited to their abilities. The navy would not have reached its present magnitude, had not extraordinary efforts been made formerly, of which we are now reaping the benefits; and we hope that these benefits will be rendered permanent, that future generations may look back with gratitude to the enlightened and judicious arrangements of the present period.

It may prove beneficial to some of our readers, by directing their benevolent intentions to the service of youth, unable perhaps to serve themselves, if we state some further particulars on this subject. We therefore extract the following from among the humane and judicious propositions comprized in the appendix to this report; on which we observe, with sincere pleasure, that it is composed of materials highly honourable to those who required them, to those who communicated them, and to those who arranged them.

In case artificers of the yard, and next to these the officers belonging to his Majesty's navy, who may be entitled by their services, having sons, or having left orphans of a proper age and description, and qualification,

such sons or orphans shall have a preference given to them for admission as apprentices. For this purpose a book shall be kept in the master attendant's office for the sail-loft, in the master shipwrights office for the branches under him, and in the clerk of the rope yards for his department, in which shall be inserted from time to time, as applications are made, the names of the parents or guardians who may propose their sons or orphans, together with a description of their stature and age, and in what particular branches they desire to place them.

In the selection of apprentices, the preference shall be given in the following order :

- 1st. To the sons of officers of the yard.
- 2d. To those of shipwrights and caulkers.
- 3d. - - of officers of the navy.
- 4th. Orphans of the above three classes.
- 5th. Sons of superannuated officers and artificers; and if sufficient numbers do not present themselves from the preceding classes, a further selection may be admitted according to the following order :
- 6th. The sons of joiners.
- 7th. - - - house carpenters,
- 8th. - - - bricklayers,
- 9th. - - - sailmakers.
- 10th. - - - smiths.
- 11th. - - - ropemakers,
- 12th. - - - riggers.
- 13th. - - - sawyers.
- 14th. - - - scavelmen,
- 15th. - - - riggers labourers,
- 16th. - - - yard labourers.
- 17th. - - - bricklayers labourers.
- 18th. - - - ordinary men.

In case fit apprentices should not be offered from the classes of persons above-mentioned, the sons of any other persons may be admitted, according to the rules prescribed, it being understood that the members of the navy board, the resident commissioner, and the other officers who may have charge of the examination, shall in all cases fairly and impartially, without the least attention to any private interest, or recommendation whatever, give the preference to those boys who may appear to them the best qualified for the respective classes of service for which they may be proposed, and whose parents, from their number of children, and from their character for ability, honesty, diligence, and good conduct, shall be entitled to particular notice and indulgence.

The following allowances are to be made to the under-mentioned apprentices, on account of chips, viz.

Apprentices to shipwrights, during the first four years of their servitude, 4d. per day,

During the last three years - 6d.

Apprentices to joiners,

- - - house carpenters,

- - - caulkers,

- - - sailmakers,

- - - smith, and

- - - bricklayers,

During the first four years - 2d. per day,  
the last three years - 4d.

and as it is intended they shall receive these allowances for their own use, it shall not be paid to their instructors without their consent; but the said allowances are not to be paid to those apprentices who may have behaved themselves improperly, wasted materials, or lost their time.

In the pay books of the yard, the names of the apprentices shall immediately follow the names of their respective instructors, and all apprentices shall appear at the pay table, in order that the commissioner controlling the payment may be satisfied that they are not only in the actual employment of the yard, but that they are *bonâ fide* the persons who were originally recommended and certified to the board.

When an apprentice is absent from alledged sickness or malady, the clerk of the check shall oblige the instructor to enquire carefully into, and report the circumstances of the case, in order that the surgeon may visit him (upon being informed by the clerk of the check) and ascertain the state of his health; and if it shall be discovered that the absence is occasioned by idleness, vice, or other improper cause, the instructor is to procure him to be apprehended, and taken before a magistrate that he may be punished according to law, and his lost time is to be noted by the clerk of the check, that it may be made up by the time of his further servitude as before directed.

An Account, shewing what in the opinion of the officers of the Yards, is the value of the work which an apprentice to a Shipwright can perform by task in a day, upon an average in each year of his apprenticeship, in the common working hours of the Yard, supposing those hours to be 10½ per day, and that the Shipwrights with whom he works can earn 6s. per day each,

#### YEARS OF APPRENTICESHIP.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
Deptford, .	1	6	2	0	2	6	3
Woolwich, .	2	0	2	6	3	0	3
Chatham, .	1	6	2	0	2	6	3
Sheerness, .	1	6	2	0	2	6	3
Portsmouth, .	1	3	1	9	2	9	3
Plymouth, .	1	4	2	0	3	0	4



An Account, shewing the proportion which in the opinion of the officers of the Yards, the number of apprentices should be to the number of shipwrights, in order to keep the establishment of shipwrights, whatever that establishment may be, at all times complete from that source.

## MEN.

Deptford, one apprentice to every	4 or nearly.
Woolwich, . . . . .	3
Chatham, . . . . .	4
Sheerness . . . . .	3
Portsmouth, . . . . .	4
Plymouth, two . . . . .	7

*Answers to Questions respecting the School in Chatham Yard.*

1st. Who is the Teacher, and how is he paid?

A Shipwright, who receives no pay, but was informed if he conducted himself properly, he would be recommended in future for a servant.

2d. Who pays for the books?

The expence is borne by subscription of the Commissioner and Officers.

3d. What officers superintend the boys; and are those officers rewarded for their trouble?

The Master Workmen and Foreman alternately, by voluntary attendance; and receive no reward.

4th. How many boys are there in the Yard, and how many attend the School?

There are 54 apprentices on the old establishment, and 60 on the new, in the Yard. The School commenced with 20 boys, 15 of which have left the School, being completed in reading, writing, and the four common rules of arithmetic; 8 fresh boys have been entered, and the School consists of 13 at present.

5th. If only a part of those in the Yard attend, why do not the others attend?

The School is only for such boys as, previous to their entry in the Yard, had not received any education. The late entries have been confined to boys only who can read and write, and understand the common rules of arithmetic; and therefore the present complement of the School is low.

6th. Is it optional with the boys to attend?

It is optional to enter into the School, but after entry they must attend.

7th. What are the hours of teaching?

In Winter, after the working hours of the Yard; in Summer, from six to eight.

8th. Was this School instituted by order from the Admiralty or Navy Board, or who recommended its being instituted?

Instituted by the officers of the Yard, from a conviction that the objects of the School would otherwise be unfit for the business of a common shipwright.

9th. What effect has this School had in improving the education of the boys?

Those that pass through this School can read, write, and cast an account; which otherwise they would have been perfectly ignorant of.

10th. State any further particulars which may be necessary to explain the nature of the School in question?

The establishment of this School originated from finding many boys entered in the Yard, under the new regulations of apprentices, perfectly without any education; and the Master Shipwright, as the voice of the Officers, proposed to the Commissioner to adopt the School in question. And a subscription was immediately made for the purpose, and the desired end has been accomplished.

11th. Can you propose any improvement in the mode of conducting the School, which would extend the benefits of such an institution?

The present School was confined merely to teach the boys to read and write, and the four common rules of arithmetic, and the mode of conducting it is very simple, as before stated, and requires no alteration; and as the boys now entered in the Yard, and on the list for entry, are of a better description than those originally entered under the new regulations, it is expected it will be unnecessary to extend the institution.—(Signed) Charles Hope.

The average earnings on a ship of each different rate, agreeable to the scheme of task-work settled in 1775, are as follows:

	s.	d.
100 guns - - 2,164 tons -	6	0 per day.
90 - - - 1,931 - - -	5	7
74 - - - 1,620 - - -	5	8
64 - - - 1,369 - - -	5	3
50 - - - 1,044 - - -	4	3
32 - - - 678 - - -	5	3
28 - - - 594 - - -	5	0
20 - - - 429 - - -	4	0
Sloop - - - 300 - - -	3	1

Number of men, &c. necessary for building the ships of war expressed against them in 12 months.

Men.	Boys.	Guns.	About Tons.
46 - - -	1 - - -	74 - - -	1,700
26 - - -	1 - - -	36 - - -	900
10 - - -	1 - - -	18 - - -	430
8 - - -	1 - - -	Brig - - -	380
6 - - -	1 - - -	Gun Vessel -	180

There are sundry extremely valuable communications, tables, &c. &c. in this appendix, which do honour to the committee by whom they were procured.

*Memoirs of the Rise and Progress of the Royal Navy.* By Charles Derrick, Esq. of the Navy Office. 4to. pp. 320. price £1 11s 6d. Black, Parry, and Kingsbury. 1806.

WE conceive that Mr. Derrick's treatise follows, with great propriety, the Report made by the Committee of the House of Commons: for, though that be a performance which from its nature speaks authoritatively, yet we have every reason to believe that equal confidence will not be misplaced in the accounts with which we are favoured by this gentleman.

Mr. D. is not so much of an antiquary as to include the time of the great Alfred in his enquiries concerning the naval strength of Britain; neither does he advert to the time of the conquest, or to that of the crusades: yet we suspect that the shipping necessary to convey our valiant enthusiasts to the Levant in the latter of these periods, must have occasioned very busy times among our builders; and that the science of navigation must have been diffused, on this occasion, among a greater number of mariners than before. The performance of distant voyages is the mean of perfection to maritime skill; and the Holy Land was as distant as voyages then could be extended to; neither America nor the East Indies being discovered. The adoption of those ponderous weapons of war, cannon, was another event which tended to perfect the art of ship building, inasmuch as the strength of timber necessary to bear the weight of these engines, and the shock incident to their discharge, differed greatly from whatever had hitherto been thought on. It may even be doubted whether those immense vessels of which we read in antiquity, wherein were temples, parks, and gardens, could have long supported the effect of broad-side firing; though it is readily confessed that some of the ancients must have been very well versed in marine architecture, since their ships had the same oceans and the same accidents to contend against, as those of the present day have: though possibly not for so long a time together without coming into port.

The raising of the masts, were this only in question, effectually distinguishes the modern vessels from the ancient, since the body is strained in proportion to the

height of the mast; and the depth of the ship under water is required to correspond with the elevation of her upper works; and to compensate the power of the wind on the immense expanse of sail which they carry.

The merchant navy of England was formerly hired by the king for the purposes of war; and while the manner of fighting was by bows and arrows, &c. these vessels might answer that purpose: but, when the vast weight of cannon and stores was introduced, these vessels were no longer adequate to the service; and the necessity of building stronger and more capacious ships became evident to every maritime power. The Cinque ports were bound to supply the king with 57 ships, containing 21 men and a boy in each ship, during 15 days, at their own expence; if kept longer they were paid by the king. What the size and power of these vessels were, may easily be inferred from their complement of hands.

As this is the first opportunity we have had of giving any information respecting the British navy, we presume that a view of its strength at different periods, will not only prove interesting at present, but may be useful by way of reference hereafter: this we shall attempt in a concise manner.

*Henry VII.*, 1485.—Built the Great Harry, cost £14,000. This was properly speaking the first ship of the Royal Navy. Burnt by accident, 1554.

*Henry VIII.*, 1509.—The Regent, the largest ship in the navy, was of 1000 tons. Burnt in fight, August 1512.—This King fixed the wages of seamen at 5s. per month. Queen Elizabeth raised it to 10s.

In 1521 the navy contained 45 ships.—In 1545 it contained 100 ships. Laws made for planting and preserving timber. Dock-yards founded at Deptford, Woolwich, and Portsmouth; also the Trinity House. At the King's death in 1547, tonnage of the whole navy, 12,455.

	Fessels.	Tonnage.	Guns.	Men.
<i>Edward VI.</i>				
1548	53	11268	—	—
<i>Mary.</i>				
1553	24	7110	—	—
<i>Elizabeth, 1558.</i>				
1565	29	10506	—	6370
1588	34	12590	—	6279
1599	42	—	—	—
1603	42	17055	—	8346

The expence of the navy about £30,090 per annum.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Guns.	Mcn.
<i>James.</i>				
1607	36	14710	—	8174
Expence £50,000 per annum, exclusive of timber from the royal forests £36,000 per annum.				
1618	39	15100	—	—
1624	33	19400	—	—
<i>Charles I.</i>				
1633	50	23695	1430	9470
1641	42	22411	—	—
<i>Commonwealth.</i>				
1659	102	—	—	—
1658	157	—	4390	21910
<i>Charles II.</i>				
1660	154	57463	—	—
Expences per annum, £300,000.				
1675	151	70587	—	—
1678	148	69004	5350	30260
1685	179	103558	—	—
<i>James II., 1685.</i>				
1688	173	101892	6930	42003
<i>William and Mary.</i>				
1697	323	—	—	—
1698	266	—	—	—
<i>Anne.</i>				
1706	277	—	—	—
1711	313	—	—	—
1714	247	167219	—	—
<i>George I.</i>				
1724	233	170862	—	—
<i>George II.</i>				
1742	271	—	—	—
1744	302	—	—	—
1748	339	—	—	—
1750	282	—	—	—
1753	291	234924	—	—
1756	320	—	—	—
<i>George III.</i>				
1760	412	321104	—	—
1762	432	343306	—	—
1771	360	—	—	—
1775	340	—	—	—
1778	450	—	—	—
1782	600	—	—	—
1783	617	500781	—	—
1789	452	413667	—	—
1793	498	433226	—	—
1801	864	—	—	—
1805	949	—	—	—

We have composed the foregoing table from various particulars mentioned by Mr. D. because we are desirous of impressing on the minds of our readers the gradual progress of this important branch of our national defence. We are far from attributing perpetuity or perfection to human efforts of any kind, nor can we adopt the proud language of ignorance; yet we point with cheerfulness to these augmented means of protection which Providence has happily placed within our

power, and which Providence, we hope, will protect and prosper with its continued blessing.

We remark further that the royal navy has kept pace in its increase and strength with the general increase of our trade; and that our knowledge and skill in navigation has, upon the whole, encreased also. We make our distant voyages to much greater certainty, in much shorter time, and with much less waste of life, than heretofore. The comfort of our mariners, the cure of their distempers, the preservation of their health, are much better understood and attended to. We incline also to think, whatever a few instances may indicate to the contrary, that the mass of loyalty, and honour, as well as of knowledge, in our navy, is at least equal to what it has been at any time.

We subjoin a few notices, extracted, as to their substance, from the work before us; but we recommend those who feel themselves interested in the subject, to have recourse to the volume itself; and we venture to predict that it will be referred to for many years to come, as a work of authority and merit.

Mr. Derrick has derived essential advantages from the papers of Mr. Pepys, the greatest promoter of ship building of his time. He was secretary to Charles II. from 1673 to 1679, and from 1684 to 1685, during which periods the King executed the office of Lord High Admiral; also to James II. till his abdication. Previous to 1673 he was a commissioner of the navy. The preservation of the papers of such able and well informed persons, is an invaluable service to posterity.

In 1616 a proclamation was issued forbidding English subjects to export or import goods in any but English bottoms. In consequence of this restriction English shipping increased not only in number but in size.

This may be regarded as the first rudiments of the famous navigation act, afterwards enacted and enforced by Cromwell; that that consummate politician did intend a blow to the Dutch by his regulation, we have no doubt; but, that precedent was in his favour, is evident, from the foregoing proclamation. Whether any alteration of circumstances in the present day, justifies a departure from the provisions of this law, is certainly an im-

portant question, on which the following article may be consulted.

In 1545, it was remarked, as extraordinary, that the French and English fleets had fired not less than 300 cannon shot, in an engagement of two hours! It is therefore evident, that few cannon were carried by any one ship: and indeed, we believe, that originally the number was only *two*, placed in a castle in the forepart of the ship; whence the name of "forecastle" is still retained, though the guns are removed. These guns also were of small dimensions; and probably, at first *fixed*, to prevent their recoil; as we know they were, on land. When the accidents to which their aim was liable, in consequence of the motion of the ship, &c. are considered, we may safely infer that the slaughter they produced could not be very great. The ordinance was afterwards augmented in number, by the admission of pieces of various descriptions and calibres: which stood without assortment on the same deck.

Woolwich dock was at first capable of constructing only one large ship: in 1583 it was proposed to render it capable of containing two "Royal Ships:" i. e. vessels of 200 tons and upwards.

The Shipwright's Hall did anciently superintend the plans and construction of ships for the royal navy: and licence the workmen.

The unhappy dispute between Charles I. and his people was fanned into a flame, on occasion of his demanding ship money, or enforcing a tax, by virtue of the Royal Prerogative: but, Mr. D. is of opinion that this money was faithfully applied, to the great honour and advantage of the nation: by which a formidable fleet of 60 sail was equipped: supposed to be the greatest England had ever known. In 1634 this tax produced above £200,000. —In 1640 it was voted illegal. The successes of the English against the Dutch in 1653 were owing to the superior size of the English vessels: of which King Charles had set the example in building the *Sovereign of the Seas* on a large scale.

In the time of the Commonwealth, the scarcity of British timber, began to be felt: in Charles the Second's time, the navy was suddenly discovered to be in a very defective state; and all the timber that England was supposed to be capable of furnishing, was estimated at not more

than was necessary to "support it with materials." The navy had cost £400,000 per ann. In 1638 timber was 15s. per ton; nearly double its price in the early part of James's reign: in 1664 it was from £2 to £2. 15s. 6d. per load, delivered.

The French navy in 1681 consisted of 179 vessels, of all sorts, carrying 7080 guns, exclusive of 30 galleys.

In the year 1744 or 1745, a general complaint was made of the ships in his Majesty's navy, that their scantlings were not so large and strong as they should be, that they did not carry their guns a proper height above the water, (like those of other nations) that they were very crank, and heeled too much in blowing weather, and that they did not carry so great a weight of metal as the ships of the enemy, whose batteries were said to be always open. In consequence of this, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty gave directions to the flag officers, the surveyor of the navy, and the master shipwrights of the dock yards, to consult together, and lay before them a scheme of dimensions and scantlings, and also a draught for a ship of each class; and from these several draughts and schemes their lordships, in 1745, settled the dimensions of a ship of each class. pp. 136, 137.

Mr. D. remarks that it does not seem to have been duly attended to after the end of the war in 1762, not only that ships of equal rates were of greater dimensions than formerly, but that the proportion of large vessels was greater: whence he infers that the number of artificers retained in the dock yards was much less than it should have been; and that they ought to have worked more *extra*. The very same sentiments, as have been expressed by the Committee of the H. of Commons in the foregoing report.

In 1784, the Navy Board ordered a greater proportion [of stores] than had been customary to be kept on board vessels in ordinary: and established general magazines with greater variety of stores, in each of the dock yards, and at other naval stations also. Since this determination, the time necessary for equipping ships on emergency, has been greatly reduced: and three or four months accomplish what was formerly, the labour of almost two years.

About the year 1793, two very material improvements in ship-building were introduced into the navy:—one was, the lengthening the ship very considerably; (in 1796, the Prince, then of 90 guns, was taken into a dock at Portsmouth, and lengthened 17 feet) the other, the giving those of 44, and down

to the large class of 32 guns, inclusive, four, instead of three inch bottoms; the former was to make them sail better, at least that was a principal object; the other was to make the ships bear the ground better, in case of striking, and also to give them additional strength, and make them more durable. And at, or since that period, there is scarcely a class of ships or vessels in the service; the plan of whose construction has not been very much improved, as is well known to all professional persons. p. 201,

We have mentioned sundry improvements in the construction of shipping, which have been adopted in the English dock yards; the proportions, scantlings, and arrangements of our vessels, have been repeatedly copied from the French. In 1672, Charles II. directed sundry ships to be built on the models of French ships which he had seen at Spithead. The first frigate in the British navy was built after a French model, which Mr. Pett, the builder, 1649, had seen in the Thames. The French were the first to build two deckers; also 80 gun ships; and they introduced various ingenious improvements. On the other hand, the English were the first to copper-bottom their vessels: and after this practice had been adopted in the French navy, their shipwrights were astonished at the durability of the English copper; while their own was vermiculated, and corroded in "a manner resembling lace work," in a much shorter time. The English were the first also to use copper bolts instead of iron ones to bind the parts together. Experience having proved that there was no certain way of preventing the bolt from rusting, under the sheathing of copper: which being for a time unsuspected, because unseen, endangered the very existence of our shipping, till copper bolts were employed.

What further improvements remain to be adopted, have been in some degree noticed in our introductory article. We hope that they will not long continue to be *desiderata*. The navy is a popular branch of the public service, and we decidedly agree, as every true Briton must, with the principles adopted by the parliament in an address to Queen Anne, 1707.

"It is a most undoubted maxim, that the honour, security, and wealth of this kingdom do depend upon the protection and encouragement of trade, and the improving and right managing its naval strength. Other nations, who were formerly great and power-

ful at sea, have, by negligence and mismanagement, lost their trade, and seen their maritime power entirely ruined. Therefore, we do in the most solemn manner beseech your Majesty, that the sea affairs may always be your first and most peculiar care." p. 120.

We take this opportunity of mentioning with applause, a work published in Sweden in 1806, with the inspection of which we have been favoured. We believe the copy we have seen to be the only one in England. It is entitled, *Forsök till en Theoretisk Afhandling att gifwa at Linie Skepp, &c.*—An Essay on the theoretical Construction of Line of Battle Ships, and ships of war in general, including frigates, &c. by Vice-Admiral F. H. af Chapman. Kant. of various orders, &c. &c.

The mathematical principles adopted in this work appear to have been diligently studied; and skillfully applied. We believe that we have no publication by the officers of our dock yards, which properly associates with this: though we are aware of Stalkart's and Charnick's valuable works. Admiral Chapman has endeavoured to reduce every thing to the simplest principles: and has frankly acknowledged the obligation which the theory of ship-building is under, to the ingenious and learned mathematicians of France.

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*Collection of Interesting and Important Reports and Papers on the Navigation and Trade of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Colonies in the West-Indies and America. Printed by order of the Society of Ship Owners of Great Britain. pp. 154. Appendix p. cccxvii. Price 14s. Stockdale, &c. London, 1807.*

The Society of Ship Owners is a body of men, who, as individuals, have vested their capital in a species of property, which is very important to our mercantile interest as a nation. They are mostly men of wealth, and of information; they are therefore alive to every occurrence which has the appearance of injuring that department of adventure in which they are concerned. The public circumstances of the times in which we live, are very unfavourable to the direct operations of commerce; and speculation of every kind meets with difficulties, which were the world at peace, would never be felt, if thought on.



Britain is sensible of this embarrassment, the more, because of the immense magnitude of her concerns, and the prodigious capital, engaged by her merchants, in adventure, with design to open new channels of trade, as well as in maintaining those old channels, which the spirit of our predecessors had provided for succeeding generations. Among such a multiplicity of interests it is impossible that all should go on prosperously, when the scourge of war is visiting the nation; and those which in time of peace are the most advantageous, are in time of war, exposed to the greatest perils.

We have in a foregoing article stated the proclamation which laid the foundation for our famous navigation act. The effect of that proclamation, was, to increase considerably the shipping and trade of the kingdom; which advantage the navigation act confirmed and established. But these were not the first efforts to place English vessels on a par, at least, with those of other nations: nor has this nation been wanting in spirited efforts to repel the aggressions of foreigners when directed against our commercial marine.

We learn from a report of the privy council to his Majesty (Jan. 28, 1791) that,

In the year 1593, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the State of Venice, (which was then one of the first maritime powers of Europe,) made a distinction to the disadvantage of English ships in the duties on merchandise imported into, or exported from, the Venetian territories: Queen Elizabeth, in a charter she at that time gave to the Turkey company, forbade, for the twelve years during which the said charter was to continue, the importation into England of currants, or the wine of Candia in Venetian ships, upon forfeiture of the said ships and their cargoes, unless the State of Venice should think fit to abolish the distinction before mentioned to the disadvantage of the ships of England:—And in the year 1660, when the government of France imposed a duty of 50 sols per ton, payable in the ports of that kingdom, upon the shipping of all foreign nations, including therein the shipping of Great Britain, the legislature of this country, by the 12th Cha. 2 c. 18. immediately imposed, by way of retaliation, a duty of 5s. per ton on all vessels belonging to the subjects of France, which should trade to the ports of this kingdom, and enacted, that this duty should continue to be collected as long as the duty of 50 sols per ton, or any part thereof, should be charg-

ed on British ships trading to the ports of France, and three months longer.

When the first treaty was made with America, as an independent state, some wished to retaliate on the Americans, who had laid extra duties on British ships visiting their ports; but the good sense of the council preferred more lenient measures. The Americans, however, had no right to expect to enjoy the privileges of British subjects, after they had ceased to be British subjects; and therefore their trade to the British colonies was not permitted without some restrictions. The since convulsed state of Europe threw into the hands of the Americans many and great advantages, of which they were not backward to avail themselves. By preserving their neutrality, their vessels afforded conveniences of intercourse in various ways: and individuals of the Belligerent powers, took advantage of the security claimed by the American flag, to pursue that traffic which they otherwise must have abandoned. From hence have lately arisen two causes of complaint. The Americans insisted that their flag should protect goods of every kind, those of the enemy to either of the Belligerent powers, not excepted: and by this principle they hoped to convey in safety French property from the colonies of that nation to France. As this claim on the part of America was foreseen by the council, we shall insert their opinion.

If, in the course of this negotiation, it should be proposed to treat on maritime regulations, the committee are of opinion, that the government of Great Britain may consent to insert in a commercial treaty with the United States, all the *articles* of maritime law which have of late been inserted in our commercial treaties with other foreign powers; except that any article allowing the ships of the United States to protect the property of the enemies of Great Britain in time of war, should on no account be admitted:—it would be more dangerous to concede this privilege to the ships of the United States, than to those of any other foreign country:—from their situation the ships of these States would be able to cover the whole trade of France and Spain with their islands and colonies in America and the West-Indies, whenever Great Britain shall be engaged in a war with either of those powers; and the navy of Great Britain would, in such case, be deprived of the means of distressing the enemy, by destroying his commerce, and thereby diminishing his resources.

The second cause of complaint against America, and that which it is the object of this volume to state most explicitly, is, the intercourse of that Continent with our West India Islands, which the Society insists can never be indulged with safety to the interests of British shipping. This volume is composed of documents in proof of that assertion; and is entitled to great attention, from the authenticity, as well as the importance of its contents. It offers two reports of the Privy Council to his Majesty; one of May 31, 1784, the other of Jan. 28, 1791: the subjects of which are in direct reference to the apprehensions of the Society. It states the opinion of eminent merchants on sundry points in question, and gives tables of the relative numbers of vessels, American and British, which traded to the ports of America, to the West Indies, &c.—states the rates of freight at different periods, in several trades; and gives bills, whereby it appears that certain British vessels have been great losers by their voyages—states that foreign vessels, being navigated at smaller expenses, may make a profit, where British vessels must lose considerably—that the high price of timber prevents the building of vessels, and that, in fact, there are no vessels (comparatively) ordered to be built. The Society has taken great pains to procure on this subject, a return from most of the mercantile Dock-yards in the kingdom, as to the number of ships building by contract, and on speculation, which we doubt not may be depended on as correct. The compilers of this volume have added extracts from Lord Sheffield, and from other writers on their side of the question, to whose opinions great deference is due.—But we think it was injudicious to subjoin letters extracted from a newspaper, without signature, and, consequently, without authority. The Society might know the author of these statements (he is one of themselves), but the public cannot with propriety place confidence in them. Neither can we be induced to believe, that an East-India ship loses *sixty-eight thousand pounds*; after having performed *six* voyages; as this writer asserts. We need not ask, who then *would* be an owner? We may rather ask, who *could* support such losses? Since any owner entering on this speculation with a handsome capital, would soon find his pockets empty;

and his banker's expressive countenance would sufficiently acquaint him with the reality of the deficit in his accounts. Our readers will perceive that we consider this volume, the latter part of it especially, as a kind of pleading on one side of the cause in question, rather than an impartial examination of general facts. The dignity of the former part is injured, in our opinion, by the affirmations of the latter part, and we cannot, after having perused it, return our verdict, that it is truth, and nothing but the truth.

We have some suspicion whether the present ship owners are men, who, by descent or connection, have a *natural* interest in shipping concerns: and we doubt, whether in many cases, property in ships might not be equally advantageous to the public, if left among those whose interest is concerned in fitting them out. It is no uncommon thing for a builder to retain a share in the vessel he has built; and this secures to him the future profit on her repairs, &c. The Captain also, if he be a respectable man, vests his property in a share, and profits by his office of Captain. It is, beyond denial, his advantage to render every voyage beneficial to the general concern; in which benefit he partakes; but, if by mishap, a voyage should only clear its expences, he comforts himself with the reception of his salary, and does not consider all as lost, while he is paid in the way of his profession. The same we have known of the sail-maker, timber-merchant, &c. But, a gentleman who engages *money* in such speculations, derives no advantage till *after* all expences are paid; for the *overplus* is the *bonus* on which he depends. If there be no overplus, he has made no advantage of his capital; if there be ten per cent. *minus*, he loses this ten per cent. without any compensation derived from other sources: and he feels that a continuance of such losses will be his ruin. On the other hand, if there be a profit of ten per cent. he derives this from the mere employment of his *money*, without *personal* hazard of any kind, and then the good ship is in high favour.

We cannot, with propriety, call adventures of this kind a lottery; yet these, as well as to others, come under the influence of "time and chance, which happen to all"—always remembering, that when

gains are handsome, they are never stated for public sympathy; while the prospect of loss is revealed to the world at large, with many protestations, animadversions, and solicitations.

In this the shipping interest is not singular! there are many other businesses in which gain does not flow in a constant current: "sometimes profit, sometimes loss," were no unfit motto for speculation. It was lately our duty to report that agriculture, especially corn-growing, did not pay its expenses; the maltsters were ruined by the last duty on malt: all the world knows that builders cannot support the present high price of timber: the mining countries yield no profit: the shipping interest exclaims on its losses: the merchants are overwhelmed by charges of merchandize: and even literature itself, which *should* yield a pudding now and then, puts us off with a hard dumpling!—The natural inference is, that our lands are uncultivated; our malt-kilns unemployed: no houses building: no mines working; no ships at sea; the Royal Exchange deserted; and no books published:—who, with open eyes, can walk about this great metropolis, and admit this inference? What then becomes of the statement on which it was founded?

We do not however mean to deny that the present times are arduous; that the nation is affected by its situation; or that particular branches of business are not suffering, and with severity; but, we say, that representations made to effect a particular purpose should be received with caution; and only so much of them allowed to influence our opinion, as is justified by an enlarged view of the subject, and an appeal to general facts.

We dismiss, therefore, this loss of *sixty-eight thousand* pounds, on one East India ship; also, the ship Nelson, which in three voyages to St. Kitts lost £2841 6s. 7d. also, the ship Fortune, to Quebec, two voyages, loss £736 3s. 6d., and certain others. We do not deny such instances: but we doubt the propriety of deducing general inferences from them.

We have already said that the contents of this volume are valuable and important: and we presume we cannot better contribute to that considerate attention which is their due, or to the information of our readers on this subject, than by subjoining some of those tables comprised in this

volume, to which we attach much much authority, as they appear to be drawn from the best sources and to be composed with fidelity and diligence.

*Abstract of ships built in the River Thames since Dec. 1802, and of those building in May, 1806.*

| Ship-builders within the port of London.       | King's Service | East-India Comp. | Merchants. |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------|
| P. E. Mestaer, Esq.                            | —              | 2                | 1          |
| Mess. Barnard and Co.                          | 3              | 3                | 1          |
| John Dudman, Esq.                              | —              | 5                | 1          |
| John Ayles, Esq.                               | —              | —                | 1          |
| Messrs. Brent.                                 | 1              | 2                | 1          |
| Mess. Perry, Wells, }<br>and Green . . . . . } | 7              | 3                | —          |
| Thomas Pitcher, Esq.                           | —              | 2                | —          |
| Total . . . . .                                | 11             | 17               | 5          |

|                         |   |                            |   |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| Fishery ships . . . . . | 1 | Pleasure Yatch . . . . .   | 1 |
| Sugar Droger . . . . .  | 1 | Ballast Lighters . . . . . | 2 |
| E. I. C. Hoys . . . . . | 3 | Mortar Boat . . . . .      | 1 |

The number of ships broomed for sale in the Port of London, May 1806, was 77. Tonnage 17,969.

An Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, which entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, in the several ports of Great Britain, in the years 1791, 1792, 1793, and in the years 1799, 1800, 1802, distinguishing British from Foreign vessels.

## INWARDS.

| Years. | BRITISH. |           | FOREIGN. |          |
|--------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
|        | Vessels  | Tonnage.  | Vessels  | Tonnage. |
| 1790   | 12,141   | 1,423,376 | 2,321    | 277,599  |
| 1791   | 12,494   | 1,452,498 | 2,686    | 321,684  |
| 1792   | 12,030   | 1,587,645 | 2,477    | 304,074  |
| 1799   | 10,557   | 1,575,169 | 3,012    | 476,596  |
| 1800   | 10,496   | 1,379,807 | 5,512    | 763,236  |
| 1801   | 10,347   | 1,078,620 | 5,497    | 780,155  |

## OUTWARDS.

| Years. | BRITISH. |           | FOREIGN. |          |
|--------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
|        | Vessels  | Tonnage.  | Vessels  | Tonnage. |
| 1790   | 12,560   | 1,399,233 | 1,130    | 148,974  |
| 1791   | 13,514   | 1,511,294 | 1,306    | 184,729  |
| 1792   | 13,891   | 1,563,744 | 1,138    | 175,556  |
| 1799   | 11,085   | 1,302,551 | 2,392    | 414,774  |
| 1800   | 11,806   | 1,445,271 | 4,803    | 685,051  |
| 1801   | 10,282   | 1,345,621 | 5,626    | 804,889  |

An Account of the Number of Ships and Vessels of all Sizes which were building for the Merchants' Service and Coasting Trade, at the undermentioned Ports in Great Britain, in April and May, 1806; and also, an Account of the Number of new Ships then on Sale.

| Ports.                                                            | Building on Contract. |       | Building on Speculation. |        | Ships launched and on Sale. |       | Observations.                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                   | Ships.                | Tons. | Ships.                   | Tons.  | No.                         | Tons. |                                                                                                                 |
| London . . . . .                                                  | 1                     | 409   | 1                        | 60     | 9†                          | 2596  | † These ships were built at the out-ports, and sent to the Thames for sale. Other ships also are on sale there. |
| Wells, Norfolk . . . . .                                          | 1                     | 140   | —                        | —      | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Chepstow . . . . .                                                | —                     | —     | 2                        | 470    | 1                           | 190   |                                                                                                                 |
| Stockton . . . . .                                                | 1                     | 180   | —                        | —      | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Lynn . . . . .                                                    | 1†                    | 120   | 1                        | 300    | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Lancaster . . . . .                                               | 3                     | 223   | 3                        | 1040   | —                           | —     | † It is not certain whether this ship is on contract or not.                                                    |
| Scarborough . . . . .                                             | —                     | —     | 6                        | 1327   | 3                           | 365   |                                                                                                                 |
| Boston . . . . .                                                  | —                     | —     | 2                        | 170    | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Bristol . . . . .                                                 | 2                     | 900   | 2                        | 735    | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Leith . . . . .                                                   | 1                     | 70    | 3                        | 665    | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Newcastle, North and South Shields . . . . .                      | 3                     | 600   | 16                       | 3755   | 2                           | 508   | * By a letter from Boroughstonsness, it is presumed these small vessels are building on speculation.            |
| Sunderland . . . . .                                              | 4                     | 527   | 21                       | 2776   | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Kirkcaldie . . . . .                                              | 1                     | 130   | 2                        | 200    | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Whitehaven . . . . .                                              | 1                     | 400   | 2                        | 300    | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Blyth . . . . .                                                   | 1                     | 122   | 3                        | 476    | 2                           | 462   |                                                                                                                 |
| Bridgewater . . . . .                                             | 1                     | 60    | 1                        | 125    | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Dartmouth . . . . .                                               | 2                     | 170   | 1                        | 140    | 2                           | 270   |                                                                                                                 |
| Yarmouth . . . . .                                                | 1                     | 110   | 10                       | 880    | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Teignmouth . . . . .                                              | 2                     | 230   | 2                        | 280    | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Port of Barnstable, viz.                                          |                       |       |                          |        |                             |       |                                                                                                                 |
| Bideford . . . . .                                                | 6                     | 547   | 1                        | 80     | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Appledore . . . . .                                               | 4                     | 380   | 1                        | 24     | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Cleaverhouses . . . . .                                           | —                     | —     | 2                        | 76     | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Barnstable . . . . .                                              | 2                     | 215   | —                        | —      | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Weymouth . . . . .                                                | —                     | —     | 4                        | 462    | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Whitby . . . . .                                                  | —                     | —     | 8                        | 1866   | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Boroughstonsness . . . . .                                        | 1                     | 330   | 2                        | 94     | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Arbroath . . . . .                                                | 1                     | 56    | 1                        | 138    | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Bridlington . . . . .                                             | —                     | —     | 1                        | 175    | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Hull, including Gainsborough and other places adjoining . . . . . | 3                     | 572   | 8                        | 1793   | 3                           | 334   |                                                                                                                 |
| Chester . . . . .                                                 | 4                     | 1500  | 2                        | 400    | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Poole . . . . .                                                   | —                     | —     | 3                        | 433    | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Peterhead . . . . .                                               | —                     | —     | 2                        | 140    | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Port Glasgow . . . . .                                            | 2                     | 800   | 4                        | 410    | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Dundee . . . . .                                                  | 1                     | 170   | 2                        | 245    | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Liverpool . . . . .                                               | —                     | —     | 5                        | 1242   | —                           | —     |                                                                                                                 |
| Totals . . . . .                                                  | 50                    | 8961  | 124                      | 21,337 | 22                          | 4725  |                                                                                                                 |

N. B. No returns have been as yet received from Maryport, Bridport, and Berwick, and some minor ports; but it is understood there are very few ships or vessels building there, and those principally small ones, and on speculation.

An Account of the Number of Ships and Vessels belonging to the British Empire which appear from Lloyd's List to have been lost, stranded, and got off, captured and recaptured from the Year 1789 to 1800.

| Years. | Lost. | On Shore | Got off. |
|--------|-------|----------|----------|
| 1789   | 163   | 61       | 7        |
| 1790   | 167   | 47       | 11       |
| 1791   | 213   | 82       | 8        |
| 1792   | 195   | 59       | 11       |
| 1793   | 201   | 38       | 5        |
| 1794   | 246   | 64       | 4        |
| 1795   | 222   | 42       | 2        |
| 1796   | 181   | 44       | 1        |
| 1797   | 193   | 59       | 6        |
| 1798   | 165   | 61       | 6        |
| 1799   | 210   | 46       | 3        |
| 1800   | 229   | 49       | 6        |

|      |           |    |
|------|-----------|----|
| 2385 | 652       | 70 |
| 652  | on shore. |    |

|             |
|-------------|
| 3037        |
| 70 got off. |

|      |                            |
|------|----------------------------|
| 2967 | lost by perils of the sea. |
| 3639 | lost by capture as below.  |

|      |        |
|------|--------|
| 6606 | Total. |
|------|--------|

| Years. | Captured. | Recaptured. |
|--------|-----------|-------------|
| 1793   | 857       | 62          |
| 1794   | 701       | 86          |
| 1795   | 646       | 56          |
| 1796   | 534       | 67          |
| 1797   | 751       | 135         |
| 1798   | 447       | 91          |
| 1799   | 451       | 86          |
| 1800   | 457       | 122         |

|      |             |
|------|-------------|
| 4344 | 705         |
| 705  | Recaptured. |

|      |                        |
|------|------------------------|
| 3639 | Total lost by capture. |
|------|------------------------|

N. B. There is no doubt but that many ships belonging to the British empire have been lost and captured, which are not mentioned in Lloyd's lists.

Imported into Great Britain from Surinam, Berbice, Demerara, Essequibo: also from Martinico, St. Lucia, Tobago, Trinidad, and St. Eustatia.

| Years. | Sugar.  | Rum.     | Coffee. | Cotton. |
|--------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
|        | Cwt.    | Gallons. | Cwt.    | lbs.    |
| 1799   | 517,296 | 276,068  | 80,774  | 6,030   |
| 1800   | 465,043 | 293,885  | 232,106 | 10,740  |
| 1801   | 753,370 | 406,641  | 359,761 | 11,959  |

An Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, which have been annually built and registered, in the several Ports of the British Empire, between the 5th of January 1793, and 5th January 1805.

|                  | Vessels. | Tonnage. |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| In the year 1793 | 800      | 75,085   |
| — ... 4          | 714      | 66,021   |
| — ... 5          | 719      | 72,241   |
| — ... 6          | 823      | 94,972   |
| — ... 7          | 727      | 84,105   |
| — ... 8          | 833      | 89,319   |
| — ... 9          | 858      | 98,044   |
| — 1800           | 1,041    | 134,198  |
| — ... 1          | 1,065    | 122,593  |
| — ... 2          | 1,281    | 137,508  |
| — ... 3          | 1,407    | 135,692  |
| — ... 4          | 991      | 95,979   |

|                |        |           |
|----------------|--------|-----------|
| Total 12 years | 11,259 | 1,205,847 |
|----------------|--------|-----------|

Custom-House, London,  
Office of the Register  
General of Shipping. } T. E. Willoughby  
January 28, 1806.

N. B. This account was printed by order of the House of Commons, on the 1st of April, 1806, and contains a return of ships and vessels of all sizes, from three tons upwards. The calculation of the average tonnage has been since added to the above account.

Rates of Freight of Sugar and Rum from 1780 to 1806, from the West-Indies to Great Britain.

|              | JAMAICA. |    | LEEWARD ISLES. |    |        |    |
|--------------|----------|----|----------------|----|--------|----|
|              | Sugar.   |    | Rum.           |    | Sugar. |    |
|              | s.       | d. | s.             | d. | s.     | d. |
| 1780 to 1783 | 8        | 0  | 0              | 9  | 7      | 0  |
| 1784 to 1792 | 4        | 0  | 0              | 6  | 3      | 6  |
| 1793         | 5        | 6  | 0              | 8  | 5      | 0  |
| 1794         | 8        | 0  | 1              | 0  | 0      | 7  |
| 1795 to 1798 | 9        | 0  | 1              | 0  | 8      | 0  |
| 1799 to 1801 | 10       | 0  | 1              | 0  | 9      | 0  |
| 1802         | 6        | 0  | 0              | 8  | 5      | 0  |
| 1803         | 5        | 0  | 0              | 6  | 4      | 0  |
| 1804         | 9        | 0  | 0              | 10 | 8      | 0  |
| 1805         | 9        | 0  | 1              | 0  | 8      | 0  |
| 1806         | 9        | 6  | 0              | 1  | 8      | 6  |

\* \* It will be recollected that these higher prices of freight were during years of war; at which times as the expences on shipping are increased, these charges on merchandize are augmented in proportion.



*A Sketch of the numerous Classes of the King's Subjects whose Trades are connected with, and in some Degree dependent upon, the Building, Equipment, and Employment of British Shipping, &c.*

A Ship-owner, in order to build a ship, must necessarily employ the *Ship-builder*, who derives his knowledge from the arts and sciences, and who, in the construction of the ship, gives employment to

The ship-wright, the sawyer, the caulker, the joiner, the blacksmith.

The Baltic merchant for tar, pitch, iron, and other stores imported from abroad.

The Canada merchant for timber, &c.

The copper merchant and copper-smith, for copper, bolts, &c.

The iron master, for iron knees, &c.

The dealers in old rope, for oakum, which is generally made by infirm and old persons who are incapable of laborious employment.

The landed interest for timber, &c.

*The Mast and Block-maker* gives employment to

The Baltic merchant, for masts, &c.

The West-India merchant, for lignum vitæ, &c.

The landed interest, for elm for pumps, &c.

The manufacturers of varnish, &c.

The journeymen block makers.

*The Sail-maker* gives employment to

The sail-cloth manufactories for canvas.

The rope maker for bolt rope.

The twine-spinner for twine, lines, &c.

The Baltic merchant for tar, flax, hemp, &c.

The journeymen sail-makers.

*The Rope-maker* gives employment to

The Baltic merchant for hemp, tar, &c.

The blacksmith for iron implements.

The iron wheel-maker for wheels.

The carpenter for sledges.

The journeyman rope-maker.

*The Ship-chandler* gives employment to

Manufacturers of ivory-black, whitelead, &c.

To the brush-maker for brushes, &c.

To the turner for bowls, platters, spoons, &c.

To the broom-maker for brooms.

To the manufacturers of horn, &c.

To the hardware-maker for shovels, &c.

To the twine-spinner.

To the needle-maker for needles.

To the wire-maker for wire.

To the potter.

To the scale-maker for steel-yards.

To the lead merchants for sounding leads, sheet lead.

To the lamp-maker for binnacle lamps.

To the time-glass-maker for time-glasses.

To the tinman for lanterns, speaking trumpets, copper pumps, &c.

To the iron founder for cannon and shot.

To the gunpowder-maker for powder.

To the gunsmith for muskets, pistols, &c.

To the locksmith.

To the sword-cutter for cutlasses.

To the mathematical instrument maker for compasses, quadrants, and sextants.

To the manufacturer of hunting colours, &c.

To the ironmonger for fish hooks, nails, pump-tacks, &c.

To the lead shot maker for bullets.

To the leather-sellers for sheep skins, for hides.

To the ironmonger and hardwareman for marlin-spikes, &c.

To the Baltic merchants for pitch, tar, rosin, &c.

*The Boat-builder* gives employment to the Baltic merchant for wainscoat, tar, and pitch.

To the land-holder for oak and elm, &c.

*The Plumber* gives employment to

The lead merchant for lead, &c.

*The Glazier and Painter* gives employment to the glass manufacturer for glass.

The oil manufacturer for oil.

The colour-maker for colours, &c.

*The Cooper* gives employment to

The Baltic merchant for staves, iron.

To the Canada merchant for ditto, wood.

To the hoop bender for wood, hoops, &c.

*The Tallow-chandler* gives employment to

The Baltic merchant for tallow.

To the West-India merchant for cotton.

To the tallow melter for tallow, &c.

*The Grocer* gives employment to

The sugar baker.

To the West-India merchants.

To the Mediterranean and Portuguese merchants.

*The Coal Merchant* gives employment to

The proprietors of coal mines.

To lightermen, &c.

To bargemen, &c.

*The Butcher* gives employment to

The farmer, grazier, &c.

*The Baker* gives employment to

The miller for flour, &c.

To the farmer for peas, &c.

*The Cheesemonger* gives employment to

The farmer for butter and cheese.

*The Brewer* gives employment to

The maltster for malt.

To the hop merchant for hops.

To the back maker for backs.

To the cooper for casks.

To the copper smith for coppers, &c.

*The Brazier* gives employment to

The coppersmith for copper, &c. &c. &c.

*Les Cataractes et le Canal de Trollhätta en Suède.* The Cataracts and Canal of Trollhätta in Sweden. Designed and engraved by A. F. Skjöldebrand. Folio pp. 47, plates 12. Aqua Tinta, price £2 2s. Taylor, London.

THE cataracts of Trollhätta are situated on the stream which discharges the waters of the lake Wenern. These afterwards run by Gothenburgh to the sea.

The idea of opening a communication between the ocean and the Baltic by means of the inland lakes, is attributed to Gustavus I. In 1526 he proposed to the states to build the town of Lödesö at the mouth of Göta Elf, and to become independent of the Hanse Towns, and of the Danes, should they shut the Sound against Sweden. Charles IX. executed a part of this undertaking; a canal called after him Carls Graf. The regency during the minority of Christina, further advanced the work. Under Charles XII. the elder Polham engaged to prosecute a plan which he presented to that king: but his works were only finished in the lower districts of the canal, 1755. As the works however, were advancing toward completion, and in particular, as one embankment necessary to restrain the waters, was on the point of being finished, in the night of 19—20th Sept. 1755, were thrown into the stream, above the cataracts, 900 dozen of heavy planks: notwithstanding an edict of the government prohibiting every injury. At the same time a violent wind arose from the north, which increased the turbulence of the stream, and the shock with which the planks assailed the embankment. The works, nevertheless, resisted the first shock: but at length, undermined by the repeated blows of so great a number of planks, which were now raised, now lowered, by the fluctuation of the waves, and by a kind of tide, flowing three feet higher than usual, the bank suddenly gave way in the morning: and of 60 men then at work on it, few were able to regain the adjacent shore: it is said this was done maliciously.

In 1793, the present King travelling with his uncle the Duke of Sudermania, then Regent, spent some days at Gothenburg. Here they received much information on the subject of this canal; a plan was proposed; a company was instituted, and subscriptions received: at

Stockholm they amounted to 346,500 rix dollars; at Gothenburg to 825,000: at Christinehamn, a town on the banks of lake Wenern to 93,800: in all, 765,000 rix dollars. This occupied only a fortnight. August 14, 1800, the first vessel passed these sluices.

We select the following description.

*The Fall of Toppo.*

The stream, divided into two parts by a barren and hollow rock, bounds over it with fury, and falls down a frightful precipice. In front of the rock, the waters being pressed by the narrowness of the opening, rise on each side, and are lowest in the middle, where they seem to struggle for a passage. Not meeting any other obstacle, the surface is almost smooth and of a transparent green, mingled with streaks of froth; but the instant it feels the inequality of the rocks, the whole fall assumes the appearance of an enormous mass of snow, in which, being in continual motion, the most ravishing effects and forms appear and disappear in the twinkling of an eye. The immense body of water which rushes with inconceivable rapidity through a chasm so confined; the height of the rocks, which form the opposite banks of the river, and which seem hardly able to sustain themselves in resistance to the dreadful impulse which shakes their very foundations; a noise comparable to that of a thousand peals of thunder united—such are the powers which render this spectacle so striking and so worthy of contemplation. How often in watching these sublime efforts of nature, and in attempting to express them by the pencil, have I not felt with despondency the inability of my art! and yet I have ventured to pourtray objects which would have discouraged the greatest masters. To approach perfection, and to destroy what has been executed by vain efforts to render it absolutely perfect, is the lot of the student who loves his art.

The fall beyond the rock which divides the stream, is called Tuffallet (thieves' fall). The name is said to have been derived from the following circumstance:—There was formerly in the mountain on the other bank of the river, a cavern, now destroyed. A narrow pathway along the side of the rocks impending over the stream, led to this frightful hole, where certain robbers kept themselves concealed for seven years. At length, the daughter of a countryman, whom they had carried off, desired leave to fetch a truss of straw; this she obtained, after having sworn to tell no body the secret of their refuge; and being threatened with death if she broke her word. The girl said nothing; but in bringing her load she let fall as she walked, a sufficient number of straws to mark the path which she took; and being followed by armed men, the robbers were detected and seized.

A Sermon, preached at Durham, July 17, 1806, at the Visitation of the Honourable and Right Reverend Father in God, Shute, Lord Bishop of Durham. By Henry Phillipotts, M. A. Rector of Stainton-le-Street, Vicar of Bishop-Middleham, in the County of Durham, and one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains. 4to, pp. 22, price 2s. 6d. Rivingtons, London, 1807.

THE text of this discourse is Romans vii. 18. The main object of the preacher is, to expose that supineness which excuses itself under the notion that Christianity requires no exertions. He explains the words of the text in a sense very different from that which is sometimes put upon them.

Οἶδα γὰρ, ὅτι ἐν ὁμοίᾳ ἐν ἐμοί, τῷ σὰρξί μου, ἀγαθόν· τὸ γὰρ θέλει παρά-  
κειλᾶί μοι, τὸ δὲ κατεργάζεσθαι τὸ καλόν, ἔχ  
ἐνυρίσκω. These words, considered by them-  
selves, might be rendered thus. "I know,"  
says the Apostle, "that good does not dwell  
"in me, that is, (as he explains himself) in  
"my flesh: for the wish to perform all mo-  
"ral duty, τὸ καλόν, is indeed present with  
"me, but the actual performing of it I do  
"not find." Surely it cannot hence be in-  
ferred, that we are incapable of every degree  
of obedience to every moral law; though it  
is plainly affirmed, that we are incapable of  
perfect moral purity. p. 9.

And again he says,

For of the Law, we confess that it is good,  
καλός, by our wish to obey it; σύμφωνα τῷ  
νόμῳ ὅτι καλός. Nay our disobedience to it is  
effected not so much by our own proper selves,  
as by sin, which has taken its abode within  
us. "For I know, that in me, that is, in  
"my flesh, good dwelleth not: for the  
"wish to perform completely τὸ καλόν that,  
"which I have just called καλός, the whole  
"Law of Moses, is indeed present with me,  
"but the actual performing of it I do not  
"find."

As we have remarked in innumerable  
instances that this Apostle never introduces  
a change of terms without having some  
specific object in view, we cannot but  
wish that our learned Divine had con-  
sidered the sense in which ἀγαθόν and τὸ  
καλόν appear to be used in this passage,  
and the context. In our opinion, he  
would have found, that the first denotes  
a common or ordinary degree of good-

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ness; in an action, principally: while  
the latter imports a supereminent degree  
of excellence; in short, perfection. And  
as we do not incline to invest the Law of  
Moses with this character, of which,  
surely, the Law of Christ were much  
more worthy, we beg leave to waive that  
restriction, and to view the words, in  
conformity to the scope of the passage, in  
some such light as this: "I know that  
"in me [viz, in my flesh, which is one  
"part of me] dwelleth not that which is so  
"much as commendable. I, indeed, con-  
"stantly aspire in my spirit after supreme  
"excellence; but, as my flesh resists  
"those aspirations, I cannot discover  
"any mean by which to realize them;  
"for, instead of accomplishing the  
"commendable thing, ἀγαθόν, that I  
"strongly wish to do, I fall into sin.—  
"When I earnestly desire to perform  
"τὸ καλόν what is eminently good, I find  
"I perform only τὸ κακόν what is offen-  
"sively evil."

In short, the Apostle proposed to him-  
self an excellence of principle and  
character which he was unable to exem-  
plify; he formed ideas and conceptions of  
goodness, which the state of humanity  
withheld him from executing; and in this  
he has been followed by good men, ever  
since: for very low indeed is that man's  
notions of goodness who has accomplish-  
ed all he ever intended or attempted.

In the following sentiments we heartily  
coincide.—Speaking of the real dignity of  
human nature, the preacher adds,

Let not the expression be misunderstood,  
Far be it from the minister of the Gospel,  
ever to assert the dignity of man's nature in  
any meaning, that is not compatible with the  
most humble dependance on the Grace of  
God, and the deepest sense of our own un-  
worthiness. We maintain the indispensable  
necessity of such a consciousness of our cor-  
ruption, as shall make us renounce the me-  
ritorious dignity of our best services;—of such  
an entire reliance on the merits of Christ,  
that we attribute not to Works, performed  
even after Grace, any plea to acceptance with  
God: but we disclaim that false humility,  
which seeks to degrade our nature, only to  
evade our duties. We therefore affirm, that  
in the midst of all our weakness, and all our  
corruption, we still have faculties, capable of  
being employed in the service of our fellow-  
creatures, and to the glory of God.

*A Defence of the Established Protestant Faith.* A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Newington Butts, in the County of Surrey: October 19, 1806, being the Sunday following the Interment of the late Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Saint Asaph: with an Appendix, containing a Sketch of the Life of the Bishop, by Robt. Dickinson, Curate and Lecturer. Published at the Request of the Congregation. pp. 34. Price 2s. Rivingtons, London, 1806.

This discourse is intended as a tribute of honour to the memory of the late Bishop Horsley. The preacher takes occasion from Jude 3, to commemorate the departed prelate, as an eminent example of *contending earnestly* for the faith. We have always highly esteemed the Bishop's abilities, learning, and sentiments; whatever we have thought of his manner. The sermon is composed with spirit. There is a censurable inadvertence, p. 11, "the Unitarians" who form one class consisting of Arians, "Socinians, and Independents"—The Independents are not only *Trinitarians*, but many of them are Hyper-trinitarians, it is therefore unjust to brand them with what they do not deserve; and it is no less unwise to suppose a greater number of opponents to the truth, than fact will justify.

As we waited for further particulars than such as had come to our hand, in order to compose an Obituary of Bishop Horsley, we take the present opportunity of extracting from the appendix to this discourse, Mr. D's account of that eminent divine.

The late Bishop of St. Asaph was born at Thorley, in Essex, October 1732, of which church his father, Rev Samuel Horsley, was rector. During the time that he prosecuted his studies at Cambridge, his father was appointed to the living of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and his son, after leaving the university, was assistant curate to his father in that parish. He did not however remain long in this private walk, for great diligence and a proficiency in various sciences, soon brought him to be noticed by one of the first scholars of his time, Dr. Lowth, then Lord Bishop of London, who made him his chaplain, and rewarded him with the archdeaconry of St. Albans and the living of South Wealde, with which he also held Newington upon the resignation of his father. Added to this, he was chosen reading clerk at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. And now we may view him in a

new light, engaging to expose and overcome one of the most alluring, as well as dangerous heresies, the Priestleian.

In this Controversy, the thanks of the Church of England, and the gratitude of the State, were due to him for his seasonable enquiries, judicious arguments, and learned discussions.

This well-deserving Polemic, obtained the friendship and patronage of the late Lord Thurlow, who, when Lord Chancellor, recommended him to the Bishop's See of St. David's, which he held with the living of Newington. He regulated the whole ecclesiastical concerns of that diocese with equal justice to the Rector and Curate. His lordship was no respecter of persons; but when truth prevailed, he ever shewed himself its friend and patron. In a few years after, his lordship was translated from St. David's to Rochester, with the deanery of Westminster, and the same unwearied diligence carried him through the important business of the diocese, and the very extensive concerns of the deanery—where he left behind him indelible marks of gratitude, for his honest promptitude and sincere attention to all in their different departments; and they have borne ample testimony to his lordship's name and character. The choir at Westminster-abbey testified it at his funeral, in joining the procession to Newington church to attend when his remains were committed to the earth.

On ecclesiastical and civil questions in the Senate-house, where the Church or State was essentially to be served, the Bishop took an active part, and many of his speeches do honour to his *genius, disinterestedness, and independancy*. If as a Lord of Parliament, his integrity was ever questioned, I appeal to his Lordship's conduct on that grand point in the close of the session 1801. Whether we should have peace or war? On that day the Bishop came up from Brighton, remained in the House till four o'clock in the morning, and then rose with an observation, "that such a premature peace would be a derogation to this country, and dangerous to the constitution;" confronting at the time the warmest advocates of pacification; and to the honor of Mr. Addington, then minister, now Lord Sidmouth, in the following spring, by permission of his gracious Sovereign, he translated the Bishop from Rochester to St. Asaph.

Not long after this, an incurable disease appeared to attack his wife more severely, which had gradually preyed upon her for nineteen years, and on the 2d of April 1805, she died, and left the Bishop a living monument of sincere affliction. Time brought on health; but sorrow still dwelt in his heart, and he often visited the sacred altar of Newington where her body was deposited. His lordship sometime after undertook to redress the grie-

vances of his extensive diocese, and to attend closely to the duties of parliament. At the close of the last session, (which his lordship confessed to me to have been peculiarly severe,) he came to his highly valued parish of Newington, and gave us his last sermon, which I think, will ever make an impression on our hearts.

In July last the Bishop went to his diocese, a part of which he visited and confirmed; and not many weeks ago sent up his last Charge, which will, I trust, call from both Church and State a new claim to their gratitude. After two months residence in his diocese of St. Asaph, and much fatiguing service, his lordship intended to spend a few months at Brighton, to associate with his former noble friend, Lord Thurlow; but this hope was denied him; for on reaching Shrewsbury, his lordship found his loyal patron was no more: undetermined whether to proceed or return, he at last fixed to continue his journey with an aching heart, and arrived at Brighton. On the 28th his lordship walked with his son's wife and child to the chapel royal, and on the 29th took a house in a retired situation, meaning to spend the winter there. On the 30th, a slight complaint in his bowels affected him, and very soon brought on a mortification, which baffled the virtue of medicine and the art of man; on Saturday, early in the morning, after *one day of pain*, he breathed his last. On the Friday following, his lordship's remains were conveyed from Brighton; and on Saturday evening were lodged in Queen Ann-street West, where they continued till Tuesday morning, when, accompanied by a few of his relations and other attendants, joined by the choir of Westminster, the body was conducted into the parish church of St. Mary, Newington; and deposited under the altar, p. 21. Comp. Panorama, pp. 431, 967.

*The Spirituality of the Divine Essence;*

A Sermon preached before the Associated Ministers and Churches of Hampshire, Sept. 24, 1806. Published at the united request of the Minister and Congregation of Fareham, where it was delivered. By John Styles. 8vo. pp. 44. price 1s. Isle of Wight, for the Author. 1806.

THE title explains the occasion of its being delivered, and we learn, from the introduction that, this sermon is the commencement of a system of theology:—"a discourse on the being of a God we deem a useless labour." The text is, John iv. 24. "God is a spirit." The preacher treats his subject with ability, and introduces arguments to which the well-inform-

ed mind will readily allow great importance. But, in the delivery, enlargement on the early branches of his reasonings, deprived the later observations of that due share of attention which might have given a completeness to the whole, considered as a composition. In fact, we believe, that metaphysical subjects are rarely introduced into dissenting pulpits; and the loss sustained by their omission need not be very deeply regretted; when, therefore, occasions require recurrence to a train of argument dependent on such principles, the composition, or delivery, is seldom marked by that ease and adjustment which give to some performances extant among us, a grace and dignity, the effect of which is better felt than described.

*Select Passages from the Diary and Letters of the late John Blackader, Esq. formerly Lieut. Col. of the Cameronian Regiment of Foot, and afterwards Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle. With a Preface by the Rev. John Newton. Crown 8vo. Life xxxii, Work 269, price 4s. Sold for the benefit of the Edinburgh Magdalene Asylum, 1806.*

THESE extracts are from a diary kept by the Colonel from 1701 to 1725. The style in which they are written partakes much of that once fashionable dialect in which events befalling individuals under the establishment of christianity, are described in terms proper to the Jewish nation and dispensation. Piety is piety under every garb; and though we do not think proper to adopt this style ourselves, neither do we think it ought to be the subject of ridicule and contempt in others. The casket may be uncouth, yet not disparage the jewel. The wine may be generous, though the goblet be mean. Every instance of religion associated with courage is gratifying; and we wish the *spirit* of religion were more prevalent in all ranks, whether or not the *form* in which it appears be perfectly coincident with the dictates of present taste and elegance. That man was no novice who could write the following memoranda.

I either mistake religion myself, or many in this country do. I think the best evidence of our sincerity, and of our being partakers of grace, lies in subduing our tempers and those sins which most easily beset us. But I see



many place their religion in strict opinions, in fiery temper and forward practice conformed thereto. It grieves me to see so much profession of strict religion while other things are not conformable to it."

What a vain thing is man, the wisdom and courage of man! He who one day performs great actions, and is extolled as more than man, is the other day guilty of great blunders and is as much decried.

*The Duke never fails to give thanks after a victory.* But these things are mocked and ridiculed in our army. I usually observe that the greatest atheists among us, despair most and are most sunk when things go cross.

We are glad to associate the name of Lord Collingwood [Comp. Panorama, Vol. I. pp. 704, 705.] with that of the Duke of Marlborough, in respect to *public* piety in commanders; of *personal* piety in this officer the following instances are proofs.

The Colonel writes concerning the battle of Blenheim.

Aug. 2, 1704. Many deliverances I have met with, but this day I have had the greatest ever I experienced. We fought a bloody battle,\* and by the mercy of God have got one of the greatest and complete victories the age can boast of. In the morning, while marching towards the enemy, I was enabled to exercise faith, relying and encouraging myself in God; by this I was made easy and cheerful. I was looking to God during all the little intervals of action for assistance to keep up my own heart, and to discharge my duty well in my station. My faith was so lively during the action, that I sometimes said within myself, Lord, it were easy for thee to lay these men flat upon the ground where they stand, or to bring them in all prisoners; and for encouraging our regiment I spoke it out, that we should either chase them from their post or take them prisoners, and I cannot but observe the event against seven o'clock at night.

\* The battle of Blenheim or Hochstett is the subject of this record, as it is of his frequent and grateful recollection afterwards, on account of the deliverances he personally experienced. This was the most signal victory ever obtained in all the campaigns of the great Marlborough and his successful army. The village of Blenheim, where it was fought, is situated in Suabia, on the west side of the Danube. The French and Bavarian army were entirely routed, after an obstinate engagement for five hours, and 40,000 of them were killed or taken prisoners, among the latter their distinguished commander, Marshall Tallard, many princes, general officers, and noblemen.

Twenty-six regiments (some say thirty) laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners at discretion to the Duke of Marlborough, and our regiment was one of those who guarded them.

This victory has indeed cost a great deal of blood, especially to the English. I was always of opinion that the English would pay for it in this country, and when I consider that on all occasions we conquer, but with much blood, I am at a loss to assign the reason; perhaps it is that our cause is good, but our persons very wicked. Among the rest, I have got a small touch of a wound in the throat. It is so far from making me doubt of the care of Providence, that it is really to me a great confirmation of his protection, for the wound is so mercifully directed, that there is no danger; whereas, if it had been half an inch either to one side or other, it might have proved mortal or dangerous. The Lord is a shield and buckler to me.

3. I went this morning back to the place of our attack, where we were posted, and there, among the dead, I blessed God for my wonderful deliverance.

That he did not forget this event we learn from an entry in 1713

August 2. This is still a day I incline much to remember for the battle of Hochstadt, which I should never forget.

September 12, 1708, Sabbath. Serious all the morning in view of the hot and dangerous service we are to be employed in at night. Committing myself to God. We have got our orders to attack the counterscarp.

We marched into the trenches about twelve o'clock. There my thoughts were not so distinct, being fatigued—and my spirits dissipated. Went up and down to see where our attack was to be. Prince Alexander of Wurttemberg came in about four, made the disposition, and gave us our orders. When he posted me, he desired me to speak to the grenadiers, and tell them that the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene expected they would do as they had always done, chase the French, and that it was better to die there than to make a false step. I answered, "I hope we shall all do our duty," so he shook hands with me and went away.

Near seven, the signal being given by all our cannon and bombs going off together, I gave the word upon the right, *Grenadiers, in the name of God, attack!* So they sprung over the trenches, and threw their grenades into the counterscarp, but they fell into some confusion. I then ordered out fifty more to sustain them, and went out myself, and in a little time got a shot in my arm. I felt the bone was not broken, and all the rest of the officers being wounded, I thought it my duty to stay to encourage the grenadiers to keep

their warm post. About a quarter of an hour afterwards, the fire continuing very hot, I got another shot in the head; I then thought it was time to come off. But these shots were so mercifully directed that there is not a bone broken, and I still say, notwithstanding these two wounds, that God put a hedge round about me, and gave his angels charge over me. The nice ordering of the bullets to touch there, and go no deeper, is to me a clear proof of it, and that he only wounds, to make me a monument of great mercy and kindness.

I had great difficulty in getting out of the trenches in three hours. I was mercifully provided with a good bed, a house, and good company. I rested well, though my wound broke out and bled during the night.

We hope that many such characters are found in our armies; no man will fight the worse for being *truly* religious.

*Candid Strictures* on several passages in a recent publication, entitled "Thoughts on the Protestant Ascendancy in Ireland," in a Letter addressed to the Hon. H. G. Bennet, M. P.; written with a view to illustrate the real Principles and Character of a numerous and respectable branch of the Established Church. &c. By C. Hulbert. pp. 39. Price 1s. Shrewsbury, Wood. 1807.

THE intention of this writer is "to counteract a very fallacious charge, and unfortunately a prevalent opinion in the higher circles of life, that the Methodists believe, and openly preach the Calvinistic doctrines of exclusive salvation."—As we have already borne our testimony, to use a Quaker's phrase, on this subject, we shall not resume it. The immediate occasion of this pamphlet appears to have been an erroneous statement, by Mr. Bennett, concerning the tenets of the Methodists; and the writer vindicates the society to which he belongs, not merely by words, but by appeals to facts: at the same time, inflexibly claiming identity with the church of England. We shall transcribe some of his information.

To the immortal honour of the Irish methodists it is affirmed, that "notwithstanding they form a body of more than 23,000 members, not one of them ever joined the rebels either from fear or inclination."

Upwards of £1,948 was collected last year in aid of the Patriotic Fund, independent of the large sums which many respectable individuals subscribed at public meetings, &c. but in many places such as Manchester for

instance, the amount collected was given in with the collections in the established churches and chapels, so cannot be exactly ascertained. In the year 1798, when every one was anxious to contribute to the assistance of government according to his ability by voluntary subscription; in Hull alone, at the vestry of the Methodists chapel, no less than £940 was almost instantaneously subscribed.

I have very recently consulted Mr. Kingston on the subject of Missions, and he informs me, "that the methodists have now labouring in the West-Indies, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Bermuda, and the Bahamas, thirty-one missionaries, who have the care of 16,353 souls in society, these, with about 100,000 more, who regularly attend their teaching and preaching, and must be more or less reformed in principle and practice, may by their example, influence, or affect, in some degree, 100,000 more."

The ignorant, and undomesticated peasant inhabiting the wilds and bogs of Ireland—The dark and lawless tanners of Cornwall—The brutal ferocious colliers of Kingswood and Newcastle, have each listened to the persuasive discourses of these evangelizing teachers, and are now happy witnesses of their perseverance and success, many of them (much to the credit of religion) having since risen from their situation to the height of opulence and respectability, and are now liberally dispensing the good they have received.

The minutes of the last Conference, held at Leeds in August, 1806, represent their numbers in Society to be as follows:

|                                                        |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| In Great Britain . . . . .                             | 110,803 |
| In Ireland . . . . .                                   | 23,773  |
| Gibraltar . . . . .                                    | 40      |
| Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland . . . . . | 1,418   |
| West-India whites, 1,775 } .                           |         |
| Coloured people, &c. 13,165 } .                        | 14,940  |
| United States—whites, 95,628 } .                       |         |
| Coloured people, &c. 24,316 } .                        | 119,945 |
| Total . . . . .                                        | 270,919 |

Of these upwards of 109,000 are found in England and Wales, to which we may add 109,000 more, who are thorough Methodists in sentiment, equally as upright in their conduct, and as constant at their places of worship, but from some modest motive or other, have not as yet ventured to have their names enrolled on the class papers.

To these we may further add, the younger branches of families, and those who are generally influenced by their doctrines, fond of their preaching, and considerably reformed in life, making about 218,000 more, forming in the whole nearly half a million of souls, or one twentieth part of the population of the kingdom and principality.

While these strictures were in the press, the writer very candidly informed Mr. Bennett; and received from him a letter, which he prints, wherein the liberality of that Gentleman's sentiments do him great honour.

*Practical Illustrations of Rhetorical Gesture and Action*, adapted to the English Drama, from a work on the same subject by M. Engel, of Berlin. By Henry Siddons, with 66 engravings expressive of the various Passions, &c. pp. about 400. price £1. 1s. Philips. London. 1807.

We certainly agree with Aristotle that terror and pity excited in the mind by representation, should be directed to expell those evil propensities which lead to criminal actions: such is the noblest end which Tragedy can propose to itself. And if Comedy were uniformly directed to the cure of those injurious eccentricities of disposition, which being of daily occurrence become habitual, more might be said in its favour, than some who laudably superintend the public morals will admit. Every attempt of a professor to improve his art is commendable; and that the action and gesture of the stage has stood in great need of improvement we bear a decided witness. We have been shocked at the negligence of those who though enumerated as *Dramatis Personæ* were hardly to be called actors; and of others who though *speciali gratiâ* called actors, were such as Partridge describes the king in his time, "any body may see he is an actor." We have seen a king help to move his own throne, after his speech was ended; we have seen Gibbet hold out his hands, offering them to receive Scrub's cord: we have seen a lover, addressing his mistress at a balcony, advance twenty or thirty yards, to the front of the stage, in order to salute the audience: we have seen singers turn their backs on the persons for whose amusement they sung: and we have seen Pluto start up from underground, in order to carry off Proserpine,—but the nymphs of Proserpine, instead of exhibiting terror at such an earthquake, and such a spectacle, shrunk not from seizure by the "pure grim devils" of Pluto's train; but were arranged "nothing loth," in the figure of an exact semi-circle, around

their principals; a demon and a nymph, a demon and a nymph, alternately! And this was called *rational* entertainment! and this was the public invited, night after night, to applaud! O for the power and prevalence of common sense!

The work before us is a proof that others also have felt the risings of disgust, at such unlike imitations of nature. M. Engel composed the principal part of this volume for the use of his countrymen; and Mr. H. Siddons, desirous of promoting the honour of his profession, has translated the German work, and added such remarks as adapted it to his own country. He has discharged his task in a very creditable manner: the volume contains no personalities; no censure by which any individual may suffer; it stands on the principles of general nature.

Most surely, a liberal mind may wish to have been a spectator of the scene described by Macrobius, when "Roscius and Cicero challenged each other to express the same thought in the most various ways," i. e. the actor by variety of gesture, the orator by felicity of expression. Mr. E. has introduced this story, p. 194, without precisely understanding it, or at least, without accurately explaining it. It was at one time customary at Rome, for the actor to gesticulate, only, while another person (concealed) enunciated: and the art of the actor consisted in adopting his actions so exquisitely and rapidly, that the audience should not perceive the *duality* of the performers.\* It is probable that Cicero recited *ad libitum*: while Roscius repeated his recitations *instantly* by gesture. Roscius then, must have had a conception quick as lightning, of the proper power of a sentiment, and its general effects, distinct from all others, on the human mind; combined with that expression which the mind ordains to the person, and by which it renders itself visible to beholders. He must have had a sovereign command over

\* This mode of performing was practised at Paris in 1787, on the little Theatre of the Comte de Beaujolois in the Palais Royal, where we have seen the actor on the stage gesticulate his part, while the speeches and songs were executed by persons behind the scenes. The art with which this was managed was complete; nor could the illusion have been detected by the most sagacious and inquisitive critic.

every feature of his countenance, every limb of his body, every attitude of his figure, and every exertion of character, deportment, and manners. We therefore agree with our author, that "the person who can master his manners, voice, and features, so as to give a faithful representation of those of another person, must be accorded the praise of ingenuity at least; although in a moral point of view the practice of this art (mimicry) cannot well be defended." p. 210.

By the bye, an order somewhat like that accidentally hinted at, would have been an improvement in the work before us: placing first the effect of passions and sentiments on the mind; and secondly, the motions, attitudes, &c. which like another language express those sensations to the eye of beholders. The cause and effect would then have appeared more closely allied, and a more scientific arrangement at least would have gratified the investigation of the inquisitive.

It must be owned that extreme versatility of talent, added to extreme intensity of feeling, is very dangerous to the possessor. We have heard of a (stage) king who actually killed a man, whom his part required he should strike; many a hero has frightened into silence, the subaltern actor sent on a message to him; and Hamlet, himself, has been *really* terrified by his father's ghost, when the actor was happily equal to the part. We remember that Mad. Clairon, accounted for her growing old, by the influence of the griefs, and distresses she had been constantly overwhelmed with year after year, on the stage: and, that fictitious sufferings may lead to real infirmities, witness, Pliny's story of an actor who imitated the feelings of the gout so naturally, as at length to bring the disorder upon him; witness too, the *Malade Imaginaire* of Moliere, which not only proved fatal to himself who first performed it, but to the actor who succeeded him in the part.

It is not enough, then, that a vigorous sensibility should animate the actor, "in the very torrent, tempest, and (as I may say) whirlwind of his passion, he must acquire and beget a temperance, that must give it smoothness." Art must second nature, and must regulate those efforts which sensibility originates.

Surrounded thus by difficulties—in danger of erring from too much or too little

zeal, from excess and from tameness, from extravagance and from sheepishness, from bombast and from insipidity,—is the profession of an actor.

There is, between that smile he would aspire to,  
That sweet aspect of favour and his ruin,  
More pangs and tears than wars and women have.

Those who have embraced a profession so arduous may well be remitted to the candour of the public; especially when we consider that enmity has the power of manifesting itself, at pleasure, and in many various ways, secure from detection. The pitiable actor not only smarts under the castigation due to his own faults, but receives the punishment due to the poet for his bad verses, his improper sentiments, his misconceptions, or misconstructions of human nature; Moreover, the general temper and disposition of the public, to say nothing of its caprice, is seldom over favourable to the sublime of art, or sufficiently enlightened to admire its exertions.

The principles adopted by our author are discussed in a series of letters, some of which contain answers to objections, rather feebly supported we suspect, than "full of weight, urged home." The letters are in number 37, and in general contain much good sense, and pertinent reflection.

The following specimen is not unfavourable.

The oblique position of the body is the first and general trait of the play of all the desires which carries them towards an object exterior and determinate.

Desire tends towards the object, whether it be to possess or to attack it; then the head, the chest, and the superior part of the body, in general throw themselves forward; not merely because man, putting these parts in motion with the greater facility, makes use of them first to satisfy himself, but also, because the feet are forced to follow the rest of the body with more celerity in this attitude: whilst aversion or fear lead us to repulse the object, then the body throws itself far back before the feet are in motion.

In strong and unforeseen affections, this is sometimes effected with so much precipitation and vivacity, that the man, losing his equilibrium, if he does not quite fall down, at least makes some false steps.

The hypocrite Tiberius, an enemy to every species of adulation, one day retired backwards, with too much precipitation, whilst a senator demanded pardon, (for God knows what fault) that he tumbled to the ground.

"Adulationes adeo adversatus est, ut neminem senatorum aut officii, aut negotii causa, ad lecticum suum admiserit consularem vero satis facientem sibi ac per genua orare conantem, ita suffugerit ut eaderet supinus." *Sueton. in Tiber. 627.*

A second observation, which will be confirmed by the development of each lively and animated desire, is, that the body constantly follows the *right* line in approaching or removing itself from the object. The reason of this is obvious, since desire urges us to unite or separate from the object as much as possible, and of all the lines drawn from one point to the other, the right line is the shortest: it follows then, that the man, fixing his eyes upon the object of his desires, perceives nothing of all that separates him from it, and prefers pushing through the crowd, and opening a way with his elbows stiffened and thrust out, to taking a route less encumbered but more distant, which, by a slight circumbendibus, would conduct him with less pains and difficulty to his mark.

The son of Merope, in the tragedy of that name, wishing to avenge the death of his father on the tyrant Polyphontes, and to prevent his marriage with his mother, rushes through the guards, the populace, and the priests, till he reaches the victim he is eager to immolate. The same thing takes place in extreme terror: the man, without returning, carries the foot backward, and staggering, thus makes several steps of flight in the same straight direction: above all while he strives not to lose sight of the object which alarms him, that he may be able to judge of his danger, and direct his flight accordingly.

Something of this kind may be conceived by any one who has seen the drama of the *Castle Spectre*! The villain Osmond rushes into a chamber after a terrific dream, imagining himself to be yet haunted by the spectre which had tormented him in his broken and feverish slumbers. He staggers, sinks into the arms of his attendants, and ought, when he recovers, to retreat from some object present to his mental eye, which inspires him with terror, and from which he is all anxiety to remove himself.

In similar cases our actresses often are deficient in expression; because their long trains and sweeping robes expose them to the danger of falling in an indelicate manner: hurried on, sometimes, by the real sentiment of the passion which ought to be expressed, they suddenly start back, and their feet entangling in the folds of their ample drapery, they frequently find themselves obliged, in the most interesting situations, to have recourse to their hands, to repair the awkward disorder of their garments,

In the same manner is considered the expression of the principal passions; and rules are given for representing them. Those who can take advantage of the hints suggested, as directing their study of nature at large, may derive considerable benefit from this work; for nature is the inexhaustible source of all true pathos and gesture.

This subject interests also the artist, whose knowledge of attitude, as incident to expression, ought to be intimate and correct: and we cannot help thinking that if some good history painter had stood at Mr. E's elbow while he sketched the figures which illustrate his principles, that they would have fared the better for it. They are at present of very unequal merit. Some do, others do not, look the character intended by them. The attitudes of some speak without their explanations; others we were beholden to their inscriptions for decyphering. They are no less unequal in their execution; some are neatly engraved; others are but so so.

There is still room for a selection of those descriptive instances of gesture and expression, of which Shakspeare for instance would furnish numerous examples. Were it possible to analyse these in a manner equal to the conceptions of their author, they would form not only one of the most entertaining books that could be written, but also a most interesting investigation of the human heart and character.

*Designs for the Decorations of Rooms,* in the various style [s] of modern Embellishments, with Pilasters and Friezes at large on 20 folio plates. Designed and etched by G. Cooper, Draftsman and Decorator, price £1. 1s. plain. £1. 4s. coloured. Taylor. London.

THE compositions in this *brochure* present imitations of the Egyptian, Hindoo, Chinese, Gothic, Arabesque, Etruscan, and Roman styles. By what authority all, or any, of these styles claim preference among us, we are yet to learn. But, if we must recur to foreign parts, for the embellishments necessary to fit up our apartments in Great Britain, or for that variety without which the decorator has no claim to *taste*, then compilations like the present may be useful.



*Picturesque Views and Antiquities of Great Britain.* Nos. I. II. III price 10s. 6d. each: small folio: Subjects about 8 by 5½ inches, lengthways. Engraved by S. Middiman, with descriptions in English and French. Sold by the Author, or W. Clarke. London.

Mr. Middiman was a pupil of the late Mr. Byrne, and possesses great skill in the management of his point, or etching, which is a *sine quâ non* in the art of engraving landscape. This department of his profession is, indeed, his delight, and in what an artist delights he may safely promise himself excellence. The subjects before us are instances in proof of our assertion: they are treated with great freedom; they display rich tones of colour; and their handling is judiciously varied. We think, however, that the skies are capable of improvement: there is a coldness in some of them, which further finishing would have removed: nor can we bring ourselves to approve of the force and suddenness of some of their lights; they want harmony. As to its designs, this work presents well chosen scenes, executed with great skill and spirit: they exhibit the beauties of this island, to advantage, at the same time as they revive the remembrance of ages long departed.

The subjects of the present numbers are Arundel Castle, Lanercost Priory, Eggleston Abbey, Kirkstall Abbey, Conway Castle, Dover Castle, Byland Abbey, Bethgelert Bridge, Framlingham Castle, Naworth Castle, Pont-Y-Pair, and Brinkburn Priory. Descriptions with succinct histories of these articles are annexed to them respectively.

We take this opportunity of suggesting that descriptions of the most striking aspects of these subjects, in reference to the principles of art, and examined with the eye of an artist, would be a highly interesting addition to a work of taste, like the present. It would abridge the labour of a visitor who might have an opportunity of inspecting the object, yet but little time for that purpose: it would be extremely useful to young artists, and amateurs: it would gratify foreign as well as national virtuosi; and, in short, it could not fail of being beneficial to art, in a variety of ways. To this should be always added some account of the best

time for seeing the subject described: of the most convenient approaches to it, accommodations near it, &c.

*Plans, Elevations, and Sections, of Hot-Houses, Green Houses, an Aquarium, Conservatories, &c.* recently built in different parts of England, for various Noblemen and Gentlemen. By George Tod. Folio. plates 27, with descriptions. price £2. 12s. 6d. coloured. Taylor. London.

LUXURY is never more conspicuous than when it endeavours to combine the enjoyments of both town and country; polished society, with the beauties of nature: but no luxury can be more innocent, than that which is derived from the vegetable world. The very senses of man are adapted to those delights of which nature offers an infinite variety among her spontaneous productions. That man, who takes the trouble to select and associate them, should also enjoy them, is but equitable: and if he can cultivate in company the productions of various climes, let his sight be gratified by the pleasure of beholding them, his smell by inhaling their perfumes, and his taste by the relish of their fruit.

This disposition has of late prevailed among the superior classes of life in our metropolis: called by various causes to spend a great portion of the year in town, they have contrived to procure, at least the semblance, of their country gratifications, and have annexed to the splendour of their drawing rooms, the pleasures of the green house.

Several designs in this work are instances of this disposition; and we think them also instances of professional skill. We are not called to criticise their application: or to censure, as in some others, a preposterous combination of wishes. A green house seen through the wall, where the chimney flue should go, immediately above a great fire, is a violation of all harmony of ideas. A huge statue of Hercules, standing erect, amidst a bed of flowers, is no happy thought: yet, such things have been: and have been called *taste*, too!

Mr. Tod in his introduction has some good remarks on the nature and construction of flues. He always putties the laps of his glass, on the roofs of greenhouses;

and he endeavours to give a light appearance to his designs.

The work answers its title, and exhibits designs of the several subjects in order.

In plate vii we learn that "the flue goes all round the greenhouse above the floor, and out near the same place [where] it came in: and as a chimney attached to this kind of building was found inconvenient, the flue when it leaves the greenhouse, is continued under ground a distance of 30 feet, and is there carried up in an adjoining wall, so that there is no appearance of any chimney to the greenhouse. The stock-hole also is constructed underneath an exterior gravel walk, and covered with flap doors, which are painted and sanded with gravel, and is thereby totally concealed." This management deserves praise.

"Slated roofs are found to be injurious to the growth of plants." "The walls and flues of a vinery, plate xiii, are constructed entirely upon arches, in order that the vines may not be interrupted in spreading their roots." The pits for forcing roses, and other flowers, require a considerable degree of heat, and several flues. Plate xv describes a building in which is a leaden cistern, filled with earth and water, for the purpose of cultivating aquatic plants: there is a walk round this cistern, and a flue goes directly under its bottom. Plate xviii is called "a complete range." "The building is divided into six houses, each 40 feet in length, making in the whole 240 feet." This is certainly a magnificent and expensive article. Plate xxi is an attempt to give "an architectural appearance" to a construction of this nature: "the roof is of a domical shape, and is covered with oil cloth." This is objected to as excluding light, "it being found from experience, that those green houses which have glass roofs, answer infinitely better than those whose roofs are covered with materials that prevent the admission of light." We are of opinion that a double roof in this case would prove useful; the inner one constructed (of any shape) of glass; the outer one, covered like the present, but the parts of it, which obstruct the light, capable of being removed at pleasure, leaving the interior in its proper situation. We like the effect of this architectural appearance. The succession houses, pineries, &c. differ lit-

tle from what is customary. The book may be useful, as giving sufficient examples, from which edifices of this kind may be constructed by any ingenious workman.

*Picture of Edinburgh*; containing a History and Description of the City, with a particular account of every remarkable object in, or establishment connected with, the Scottish Metropolis. By J. Stark. Illustrated with a plan, and upwards of thirty engravings on wood. Price 6s. Constable, Edinburgh. John Murray, London. 1806.

This is a useful little book, in the modest guise of a pocket volume. It comprises a variety of serviceable information. We recommend it without hesitation, to whoever visits the capital of Scotland. It contains a succinct history of the city; a description of its present state, which however, will not long be its present state, as streets after streets are rising in great rapidity, on various sides. The Political and Civil Establishments, the Municipal Establishments, the Banks, the State of Literature, of Religion, of Taste, of Trade, and various Miscellaneous Subjects are well described, and the whole is creditable to the diligence of the compiler. We have indeed detected a few omissions, but they are not of matters of importance. Yet we think something might have been said with severity as well as with truth, on the very injurious effect of certain cumbering buildings which are suffered to disgrace the High Street of the Old Town. Neither are we quite satisfied with all the plans for the new streets. After regretting how greatly St. Andrew's-street is injured by "the forwardness, of the Church, and the backwardness of Physic," as Lord Erskine expressed it, we are surprised that errors of a similar nature should not have been guarded against with indefatigable vigilance.

The most probable derivation of the name *Edinburgh*, is from *Edwines-burch*, as Simeon of Durham, in the middle of the eighth century, called this town; which David I. in 1128, describing it as his royal borough, softens into *Edwinesburg*; whence it is inferred, that the Northumbrian prince *Edwin*, founded this city during his possession of this part of Scotland. The protection of its castle drew many settlers around it, and about

1456, when parliaments continued to be held regularly, Edinburgh was considered as the capital of the kingdom. As we cannot enter largely into the history, or the description of this city, we shall content ourselves with combining such information as may afford amusement to our readers, and at the same time offer a just specimen of the work.

The extent of this city from east to west is about two English miles: nearly the same from north to south.

The following is the estimated population of Edinburgh and Leith (the port town of Edinburgh):

In the year 1755, when the city of Edinburgh and town of Leith were not one-third of their present size, the number of inhabitants amounted to 57,1195:—it is but moderate to say, that the population has been doubled since that time. If in 1791, at a low estimate, the number was 84,886, (and since that time more than fifty new streets have been built), we may safely state Edinburgh, with its suburbs and sea-port, to contain, at this time, considerably upwards of 100,000 inhabitants.

That this statement is not exaggerated, the increase of one parish since 1801 will indisputably prove:

|                                  |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Population of South Leith parish |        |
| in 1805 .....                    | 14,000 |
| Population of ditto in 1801..... | 12,044 |

Increase..... 1,956

The population of this parish has increased so much of late years, that at one term [quarter-day] more than fifteen families removed from it for want of accommodation.

In the year 1791, the registered tonnage of shipping at Leith amounted to 130,000 tons; and in 1804 the number of vessels of different descriptions which arrived in Leith harbour was 2652, which makes the increase of shipping nearly double since 1787. The shore-dues at Leith (a small tax paid to the city of Edinburgh on landing goods at the quays) amounted, in 1763, to £380; in 1789 they were £3455; and at present (1805) they average about £4000 sterling.

Such has been the increase of commerce at this port and metropolis. Neither has literature flourished less, if we may judge, as we presume we safely may, from the increase of the noble art of printing, that now indispensable handmaid to literature.

The progress of printing in Edinburgh will be best seen from the following statement, which may be depended on as correct.

|                                         |    |
|-----------------------------------------|----|
| Printing-houses in Edinburgh in 1763... | 6  |
| in 1790...                              | 21 |
| in 1800 ..                              | 30 |
| in 1805 ...                             | 40 |

In the 40 printing-houses now in Edinburgh are employed upwards of 120 printing-presses. The work executed here is equal in elegance and correctness to any in Britain.\*

The Scots have long been famous for the peculiarity of their national music. We give no opinion as to its greater or lesser antiquity; but its effects are well known to be irresistible, whether commissioned to rouse the mind to mirth, or to valour, or to compose it to compassion and melancholy.

The most ancient musical instruments among the Scots must have been simple; but what these were, or what was their construction, is in a great measure left to conjecture. In the "*Houlatie*," an allegorical poem written by one Holland, about the year 1450, a number of musical instruments are enumerated, most, if not all of which, were probably in use, or well known at that time. The following is the stanza in which they are mentioned:

All thus our ladye thai lose, with lyking and lift,  
Menstralis and musicians, mro than I mene may,  
The *psaltry*, the *citholis*, the soft *athorist*,  
The *croude* and the *monycordis*, the *gythornis* gay,  
The *rote*, and the *recordar*, the *ribus*, the *rist*,  
The *trump*, and the *taburn*, the *tympans* but tray;  
The *liit-pype*, and the *lute*, the *cithill* and *fifi*,  
The *dulcete* and the *dulcicordis*, the schalin of  
affray;

The amiable *organis* usit full oft;

*Ciarions* loud knellis,  
*Portatibis* and bellis,  
*Cymbaclonis* in the cellis,  
That soundis so soft."

Of the eight shepherds mentioned in the "Complaint of Scotland," published at St. Andrew's in 1548, "the fyrst hed ane *drone bagpipe*, the nyxt hed ane *pipe made of ane bleddir and of ane reid*, the third playit on ane *trump*, the feyrd on ane *corne pype*, the fyft playit on ane *pype maid of ane gait horne*, the sext playt on ane *recordar*, the seuint playt on ane *fiddill*, and the last plait on ane *quhissil*."

Dancing follows music in the most natural order imaginable: of what description were those then practised?

With that Will Swan came sweitand out,  
Ane mickle millar man;  
Giff I sall dance, have doun, lat se,  
Blaw up the bag-pyp than;  
The *Schamoun's* dance I mon begin,  
I trow it sall not pane.

\* For progress of printing in England, vide pages 62, 63, &c.

In the "Complaint of Scotland," which was printed in 1548, there is a description of a dance in a ring, where "evyrie ald scheip-lyrd led his vyle be the hand, and evyrie zong scheipird led hyr quhome he luffit best. There was viij scheiplyrdis, and ilk ane of them hed ane syndry instriment to play to the laif." "It was ane celest recreation to behold ther lycht lopene, galmouding, stendling, backward and forduart, dansand base dancis, pauuans, galzardis, tardions, braulis, and branglis, buffons, vitht mony vthir lycht dancis, the quhilk are over prolix to be rehersi." It would seem that at this period regular dances had been common, as the author of the work now quoted enumerates no less than thirty of their names.

About a century later, balls were a common entertainment in the capital of Scotland.

The manners of this city are reported to have experienced but little improvements of late years in point of morality: commerce has brought wealth, but wealth is not without its disadvantages. We must, however, acknowledge that they are greatly superior to those of former times in elegance, and we may add in liberal sociability: for though there may be strong distinctions still maintained between the various classes of rank and life, yet a favourable introduction can no where find more ready and hospitable welcome than among the well educated inhabitants of Edinburgh, as we know by experience.

*The Miniature*, by Solomon Gildrig, of the College of Eton, 2 vols. small 12mo. Price 9s. Murray: London, 1806.

As this is the second edition of a miscellaneous and sensible work, we shall suffer that circumstance to speak its commendation, without any particular investigation of its contents. We conceive that not every character which it introduces is drawn from nature, nor is every reflection which it presents to pass unquestioned as to its correctness, however it may plead privilege as to its intention: yet of the general merit of the work we willingly report favourably. By way of specimen we shall insert a character, which justifies, as we think, our opinion; also, the last farewell of the author, which does as much credit to the head, heart, and honesty of the publisher as could reasonably be expected.

Among my numerous acquaintances I may reckon Satyricus, who has already established

his character in the line I have been descending upon, so far as to be cautiously and generally avoided, and to have repeatedly brought himself into the most awkward predicaments and unpleasant situations. The history of his adventures during the course of one tea-party, may furnish a sufficient warning for all who are disposed to adopt his methods of proceeding, and will prove how excellent is the Horatian doctrine—

*' Quid de quoque viro, et cui dicas, sæpe videto.'*  
Ep. l. 1. 18.

This hero of ridicule happened to be seated next to a young lady who was remarkable for the beautiful colour and the profusion of her hair, which gave him an opportunity of laughing at the absurd custom of attempting to rival natural tresses by the productions of a barber. He was proceeding in his usual strain to describe the appearance that false hair gave to the antiquated damsels, who hoped to recel the gay looks of seventeen, when he felt himself gently touched by the fair object who had given rise to his discussion, and turning round perceived a dowager standing at his shoulder, with a countenance not the most conciliating, whose wrinkled forehead, overshadowed by ringlets of the finest auburn, exactly corresponded with his facetious description.

Satyricus was so much disconcerted at this discovery, that silence prevented him for some time from falling into any similar scrape; at length, however, one of the company happened to mention that a Scotch nobleman had risen from a low situation into such favour, that he was to be created a peer, with a considerable pension, in the course of the next week. Satyricus could no longer refrain, though the person spoken of was a man of the most known and approved conduct, and immediately gave vent to his inclinations in a few national reflections. He then proceeded to recommend as supporters for the new peer's arms, two labourers holding out their plaid aprons in a supplicating posture, upon which should be written in clear characters, and in such a manner that the meaning could not be mistaken, the Scotch name for that part of the dress—*Fill-I-beg*.

Satyricus had scarcely uttered this witticism, when an old lady, who had been listening to him for some time with evident discomposure, exclaimed in the most enraged tones and broad accents, *'An ye think, mon, that mine ain brave countryman will play sic a part! ye mun ken that my cousin, will be made a Laird next week, has na sic a thought in him, and needs not your wit to mak him supporters.'*

The astonished and crest-fallen wit in vain attempted to stammer out a few broken apologies and explanations of his conduct; his confusion was such, that he was again obliged to



resort for relief to silence, and skulked into a corner of the room to escape notice, and meditate how he might amuse the company, without danger of again affronting any one present. He at last recollected that the whims and fancies of Straba, who had been staying on a visit to a distant relation at the town where he then was, had excited general ridicule, and even the disapprobation of the lady with whom she was residing. As Straba was universally laughed at, Satyricus thought that no one could be offended by his jokes against her, and resolved to select this person as not only fair, but safe game.

He then gaily emerged from his momentary seclusion, and having taken care to attract the notice of the whole company, by a little small shot of wit and a few previous jokes, proceeded to detail the oddities and conceits of Straba, setting every thing in the most ridiculous light, and embellishing the whole with reflections and witticisms, which he thought could not fail to produce the desired effect. He was, however, equally surprised and disappointed, by perceiving some of the company expressing evident marks of disapprobation, others looking strangely at one another, but the greater part eyeing him with looks full of astonishment. One gentleman in particular seemed very restless on his chair, and sat biting his lips, changing his posture, and evincing every mark of uneasiness.

Satyricus stopped short, conscious of being the cause of these strange sensations, looked first at one, then at the other, in hopes of finding some person who would elucidate the mystery. At length one good-natured friend advanced, and kindly whispered in his ear; '*That gentleman, whom you must have observed so particularly agitated, is Straba's father, who arrived this morning from B—— with the intention of conveying her home.*' Satyricus could bear no more, but without uttering a single syllable rushed out of the room, and was so much hurt at the situation which he had brought himself into, that he forbore exercising his dangerous talent against any person during the space of — the following week.

O.

Mr. Grildrig is gone! the fates have torn him from the beloved haunts of his childhood, and he has for ever bid adieu to the society of his fellow-citizens! or, to use his own words, 'he is called from the peaceful bosom of Lilliput, into the tumultuous scenes of Brobdingnag!' A short account, however, of the circumstances attending his departure, may perhaps not be uninteresting to the public.

This morning at an early hour, the stage, in which Mr. Grildrig had previously taken a place, was announced. In a few minutes his baggage, which was by no means on an ex-

tensive scale, was deposited in the boot, and the passengers were waiting for their unfortunate companion. Mr. Grildrig appeared to view the vehicle with as much dissatisfaction as a condemned malefactor would the cart which was to carry him to the gallows. He still lingered in the shop,—he looked mournfully around,—a tear glistened in the corner of his eye,—the printer stretched forth a proof sheet, which he was holding in his hand, and caught the precious drop;—it fell upon the word *Eton*;—the allusion was striking,—it was too much,—we all burst into tears,—a silence of some moments ensued,—but it was too delightful for continuance. A discordant voice screamed from the inside,—a dog put his head out of the basket and barked, the guard blew his horn,—the coachman swore.—'*Alas! Mr. G———, exclaimed I, we must part; let us employ these last moments in a mutual embrace?*' We did so; he then shook hands with the printer, slipped half-a-crown into the *devil's* hand, and leaped into the coach with an air of affected ease and unconcern. I still followed him with my eyes,—he thrust his head through the side window,—gazed once more upon the well-known objects,—then seemed to swallow his grief at one gulp, and sunk back into his seat!!

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*The Dictionary of Merchandize, and Nomenclature in all Languages, for the use of Counting Houses: containing the history, places of growth, culture, use, and marks of excellency, of such natural productions as form articles of commerce; with their names in all European Languages. By C.H. Kauffman. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 380. price 10s. 6d. Boosey. London.*

THE plan and intention of this work is good, and comprizes a kind of knowledge which cannot be too much disseminated. How discreditable in any is that want of information, which, sometimes in mixed companies, will ask the country and origin of the most common articles of apparel, furniture, or domestic economy! But, in a commercial man, such ignorance is little short of culpable; the commodities in which he deals, the countries which produce them, the nature of their progress to maturity, and their management, when mature, should all be prompt in his recollection: his knowledge of their times and seasons, may not infrequently prove extremely useful; and to say no more, the entertainment derived from the con-



versation of those who are well informed, is sufficient to induce others to acquire the same knowledge, that they also may be competent to the same interesting communications.

The execution of the work before us, is not in our opinion complete: many of the articles should have been more copious. Perhaps the precision of some few is not perfectly secure from exception. Some notion should have been given of the value of the commodities, and of the relative value of those of different countries. The duties payable, and sundry other particulars would have greatly enhanced the value of the work. Nevertheless, it forms a proper article for the counting house; and there are many spare hours in every trader's time, which cannot be better employed than in acquiring the knowledge which this dictionary offers.

As this is the second edition, an example or two is all we can insert: we have purposely selected familiar articles.

**BAMBOO**, *Bambou*, or *Bamboos*; *F. Bambou, Bamboucs, Bamboches*; *G. Bambus*; *D. Bamboesrteiten*; *I. Bambu*; *S. Bambu*; *P. Bambú*; *Da. Bambusrör*; *Sw. Bambos, Bamborör*; *L. Arundo Bambos*.

This is a plant growing in the East Indies, which multiplies very much by its root, from which springs a branchy tuft, after the manner of the European reeds. It is of the largest kind of cane, and decreases gradually to the top, where it bears a blossom like our reeds, being the only kind of grass that grows to the size of a tree.

This is one of the most useful plants to the Indians, as they make almost every thing of it, they want. With it they build houses; they make chairs, tables, bedsteads, ladders, also vessels and household utensils of it: which are light, strong, and neat.

Large quantities are annually brought to Europe.

**CAPERS**; *F. Capres*; *G. Kappern*; *D. Kappers*; *I. Cappari*; *S. Alcaparras*; *P. Alcaparras*; *Da. Kapers, Kappers*; *Sw. Kapris, Capris*; *Pol. Kapary*; *R. Kaperszū*; *L. Capparis*.

Capers are the pickled buds of the *Capparis spinosa*, a low shrub, generally growing out of the joints of old walls and the fissures of rocks, in most of the warm parts of Europe.

Capers are imported into Great Britain, from different parts of the Mediterranean; the best from Toulon in France. Some small

salt capers come from Majorca, and a few flat ones from about Lyons.

Capers are chiefly used as a pickle in sauces, and are supposed to excite appetite and to assist digestion. In medicine, they are considered particularly useful as detergents and aperients, in obstructions of the liver and spleen.

**CHESNUTS**; *F. Chataignes*; *G. Kastanien*; *D. Kastanien, Karstengen*; *I. Castagne*; *S. Castanas*; *P. Castanhas*; *Da. Kastanter*; *Sw. Kastanier*; *Pol. Kasztany*; *R. Kaschtanū*; *L. Castanea*.

The *Fagus Castanea*, or Chesnut tree, has a large upright trunk, growing commonly forty or fifty feet high, branching regularly round into a fine spreading head, garnished with large spear shaped acutely serrated leaves, naked on the upper side, having flowers in long amentums, succeeded by round prickly fruit, containing two or more nuts.

Chesnuts grow wild in this country, but never equal those in size and perfection, which are imported from Spain and Italy. Foreign chesnuts are frequently kiln dried, to prevent their sprouting in the passage, and in that case are unfit for seed.

The chesnut trees sometimes grow to an immense size, and the largest of the known world, are those growing upon mount *Ætna* in Sicily. The most bulky of them is known by the name of, *The chesnut tree for a hundred horses*; and is one hundred and sixty feet in circumference, but quite hollow within. The people have built a house in the cavity of this enormous mass. At Tortworth in Gloucestershire, is a chesnut tree, fifty-two feet in circumference, which is probably near one thousand years old.

*The Pleasures of Human Life*, investigated cheerfully, elucidated satirically, promulgated explicitly, and discussed philosophically, in a dozen Dissertations on Male, Female, and Neuter Pleasures. Interspersed with various Anecdotes, and expounded by numerous Annotations. By *Hilaris Benevolus* and Co., Fellows of the "London Literary Society of Lusorists." Embellished with five illustrative Etchings, and two Head-pieces. 12mo. pp. 223, price 8s. Longman and Co. London, 1807.

Hey, hey,—what kind of frontispiece does this book present? Democritus and Heraclitus!—the laughing and weeping philosophers! a double title page! *To the right*, surely Mr. Benevolus is laughing at us, till his eyes blink, and his

cheeks are scarlet :—he seems to be one of those jolly good humoured souls who

*Edunt, libunt, ludent, ridunt,  
Cura dignum nihil vident.*

To the left—*vertere signum*—he is sober sadness personified ; “ as ashes ghastly pale ”—he turns his eyes

With a sad leaden *upward* cast.

The bat's wings under his head symbolize his disposition, while the moon under what should be an eclipse, marks the evil hour wherein he suffers, and whereof he complains :

The times are out of joint—O cursed spite,  
That ever I was born to set them right !

Determined to meet the eye of readers in every situation, Mr. Benevolus is at once both upright and downright ; in *recte et retro*, like an old canon ; a syllabus of catches and glees ; a fret of a dozen ribbands, take it which way you will ; a joco-serio-satirico-phlegmatico-gigling-fleering-what d'ye call-it ?—He considers Pleasures under the divisions of Literature, Law, Fashion, Politics, &c.—but Pleasures of many other descriptions remain to be investigated ; those of the Stock Exchange among the bulls and bears would justify both Mr. B's *heads* ; and why not also, those of deep politicians ? those of knowing ones on a race-ground ; and *vice versa* ? perhaps, even some of the pursuits of some of our learned might contribute their share of pleasures,—pleasures exquisite to those (only) who have taken proper pains in previous preparation.

Mr. Beresford, who, by the bye, has been happy enough to postpone his new “ Miseries ” for a time, may congratulate himself, with Falstaff, that “ he is not only witty himself, but the cause of wit in other men : ” if we had not had his “ Miseries,” we had never had these “ Pleasures ; ” if we had not been “ stuck in the mud ” in his book, this Mr. Benevolus had not helped us out ; if we had not felt Beresford's “ wasp at the bottom of our boot,” Benevolus had not pulled the boot off : not that this work is the echo of the former ; unless indeed we compare it to the Irishman's echo, which when asked, *how do you do, Pat* ? answered, *very well, I thank you !*

The following specimens of this work may speak for themselves.

*News-papers*

Are the daily mental feast of thousands. Such is the extensive and commanding interest of this species of literature, that its in-

fluence is felt and acknowledged over the whole kingdom of Great Britain. Works that relate only to one art, or one science, or even the whirlpool Cyclopædia, that engulphs them all, is confined in sale, limited in circulation, and only studied by a few dull, plodding fellows : but such is the superlative merit of a News-paper, and such the prejudiced attachment of Englishmen to it, that all ranks, classes, and conditions of men, manifest their predilection for this, above all other literary works.

“ Whate'er the busy bustling world employs  
Our wants and wishes, pleasures, cares and joys,  
These, the historians of our times display,  
And call it *News*, the hodgepodge of the day.”

There are seventeen Daily Papers morning and evening—nine Evening, three times a week—three Evening, twice a week—nine Weekly, and eleven Sunday papers—Total, forty-nine, published in London.

An investigation and development of the origin, progress, and history of *all literary journals*, whether diurnal or otherwise periodical, would prove extremely interesting to the philologist : as such a disquisition would serve to delineate the progress of knowledge, the amelioration of society, and the expansion of intellect. The present period is, perhaps more propitious to such an undertaking than any former, for now the spirit of enquiry and research seems to pervade the literary world, and every reflecting mind requires demonstrative evidence or fact. To this spirit we are indebted for many substantial works, and it is this spirit that has suggested *new* literary journals. What extraordinary differences in the state of literature do we behold between the years 1700 and 1800 ? At the former period only a few *periodical* papers were known, though at the latter there are *seventy-four* Reviews, Magazines and Newspapers ; published in the *British metropolis*, besides *eighty-four* weekly news-papers issued in the country. When we reflect on the genius and learning employed in this vast mass of literary intelligence, and take into consideration the number of persons deriving amusement, instruction, and subsistence, from the same source, we feel an association of ideas astonishing and delightful. We find ourselves ennobled and exalted by the comparison ; for as literature is the high-road to knowledge, that must be travelled with more safety and ease, when it abounds with accommodations, is kept in tolerable good order, and is provided with various vehicles for conducting the traveller to the end of his journey.

Few people are aware of the number of persons employed for, or who gain a subsistence by the *Press* ; it is immense, as will be easily seen when we merely enumerate them—Masters ; editors ; writers ; correctors ; overseers ; compositors ; press-

men; apprentices; warehousemen (not forgetting sundry devils!); proprietors of works; booksellers; stationers; letter-founders; paper-makers; book-binders; sewers and stitchers; rag merchants; joiners; inkmakers; wood engravers; smiths; press-makers; masons; fell-mongers, and leather sellers; engravers; rolling press- printers; news-gatherers; hawkers, &c. &c. &c.

We find on a moderate calculation, that upwards of *five hundred compositors*, and *three hundred press-men* are daily employed *solely* upon the newspapers, reviews, magazines, registers, printing for the theatres, places of public amusement, lottery, and works published in numbers, such as British histories, small editions of novels, plays, &c. &c. which although distinct from newspapers, are yet obliged to be published punctually. But farther, to exemplify the progress literature has made in England, let us add to the above the surprising quantity of books, almanacks, and other works, printed in the course of a year in London;—compared with the beginning of last century, it is in the proportion of at least fifty to one. This can be verified from the list of master printers, their number being in London upwards of *two hundred*, employing at least 500 presses.\* If we extend our observations to the country we shall find no less than *eighty-four* provincial newspapers in England and Wales—*eighteen* in Scotland, and *thirty-three* in Ireland. Thus we perceive there are now in England alone (not including Ireland; or Scotland, where the proportionate increase of book-work is perhaps greater than here †) *one hundred and fifty* publications; i. e. newspapers, magazines, and reviews, only. What a prodigious advance since the days of Queen Elizabeth!! Previous to the Spanish Armada, there was not *one*. The first paper entitled *THE ENGLISH MERCURY* was published by the Queen's order

\* A printers' joiner in the capital acknowledges having made, in the course of his business, *one thousand presses*.

† See page 54 for account of printing in Scotland.

‡ Shakspeare makes Jack Cade say in accusation of Lord Sands, (Henry VI. part II.)—"whereas, before our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the *tally*, thou hast caused PRINTING to be used; and, contrary to the King, his crown, and dignity, thou hast built a *Paper-mill*."

to rouse her subjects against her presumptuous foe, July 26, 1588. A copy is preserved in the British Museum, and has been thus spoken of by the learned Sir James Macintosh.

"A sort of prophetic instinct, if I may so speak, seems to have revealed to her [Queen Elizabeth] the importance of that great instrument for rousing and guiding the minds of men, of the effects of which she had no experience; which, since her time, has changed the condition of the world; but which few modern statesmen \* have thoroughly understood or wisely employed; which is no doubt connected with many ridiculous and degrading details which has produced and which may again produce, terrible mischiefs; but of which the influence must after all be considered as the most certain effect and the most efficacious cause of civilization, and which, whether it be a blessing or a curse, is the most powerful engine that a politician can move —I mean the PRESS. It is a curious fact, that, in the year of the Armada, Queen Elizabeth caused to be printed the first *Gazettes* that ever appeared in England; and I own when I consider that this mode of rousing a national spirit was then absolutely unexampled, that she could have no assurance of its efficacy from the precedents of former times, I am disposed to regard her having recourse to it as one of the most sagacious experiments, one of the greatest discoveries of political genius, one of the most striking anticipations of future experience, that we find in history. I mention it to you to justify the opinion that I have ventured to state, of the close connection of our national spirit with our press, and even with our PERIODICAL PRESS."—*Peltier's Trial for a Libel on Buonaparte*.

We cannot refrain from congratulating the nation on the very great increase of this wonderful art of typography; which at the same time that it tends to exalt and improve mankind, has been the means of augmenting the revenues of the country to an amazing extent, as the duties on paper, advertisements, and stamps sufficiently prove.

\* The French alone excepted, for it must be acknowledged, they have latterly made a terrible use of the Press; and its success has, and does now, fully answer their purpose.—The effect it had likewise in our own country, by a recurrence to the commencement of the present war, can well be remembered—patriotic effusions at that period having been distributed some to the amount of 100,000, some to 2, and 300,000, and some to almost a million.—We assert this from our own knowledge,

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## Magazines and Reviews.

By the following long list of Magazines and Reviews now publishing in London, the reader may see, at one view, what a quantity of learning and labour is periodically employed in these works; and, from the number of the latter, with reviewing magazines,\* he may conclude that criticism constitutes a much-coveted pleasure of literature. A foreigner, not well acquainted with these works, may fancy, that where there are so many critical constables, the republic of letters must be well regulated, and admirably guarded:—some persons may, however, draw a different conclusion, and say, that where so many public censors are required, there must be much public vice.

| Magazines.                                   | Prices. |    |
|----------------------------------------------|---------|----|
|                                              | s.      | d. |
| The Athenæum . . . . .                       | 2       | 0  |
| Agricultural Magazine . . . . .              | 1       | 6  |
| Britannic Mag. . . . .                       | 1       | 0  |
| Botanical Mag. . . . .                       | 3       | 0  |
| Christian Observer . . . . .                 | 1       | 0  |
| *Evangelical Mag. . . . .                    | 0       | 6  |
| *European Mag. . . . .                       | 1       | 6  |
| *Gentleman's Mag. . . . .                    | 1       | 6  |
| Gospel Mag. . . . .                          | 0       | 9  |
| *Literary Recreations . . . . .              | 1       | 6  |
| *Literary Panorama . . . . .                 | 2       | 6  |
| Ladies Mag. . . . .                          | 1       | 0  |
| *Ladies Museum . . . . .                     | 1       | 0  |
| *La Belle Assemblée . . . . .                | 2       | 6  |
| *Le Beau Monde . . . . .                     | 2       | 6  |
| Medical and Physical Journal . . . . .       | 2       | 6  |
| *Monthly Repos. of Theol. & Literature       | 1       | 0  |
| Methodist Mag. . . . .                       | 0       | 6  |
| *Monthly Magazine . . . . .                  | 1       | 6  |
| *Monthly Mirror . . . . .                    | 1       | 6  |
| Naval Chronicle . . . . .                    | 2       | 6  |
| Naturalist's Miscellany . . . . .            | 2       | 6  |
| Orthodox Churchman . . . . .                 | 1       | 6  |
| Philosophical Journal . . . . .              | 2       | 6  |
| Philosophical Mag. . . . .                   | 2       | 6  |
| Repertory of Arts and Manufactures . . . . . | 2       | 6  |
| Records of Literature . . . . .              | 1       | 0  |
| Sporting Mag. . . . .                        | 1       | 6  |
| Theological and Biblical Mag. . . . .        | 0       | 6  |
| *Universal Mag. . . . .                      | 1       | 6  |

## Reviews.

|                                          |   |   |   |
|------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Annual Review (a large volume) . . . . . | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Anti-jacobin Review . . . . .            | 2 | 6 |   |
| British Critic . . . . .                 | 2 | 6 |   |
| Critical Review . . . . .                | 2 | 6 |   |
| Eclectic Review . . . . .                | 2 | 0 |   |
| Edinburgh Review (quarterly) . . . . .   | 5 | 0 |   |
| Monthly Review . . . . .                 | 2 | 6 |   |
| Medical and Surgical Review . . . . .    | 1 | 6 |   |
| Oxford Review . . . . .                  | 2 | 6 |   |

\* Those Magazines distinguished by a \* have a certain portion of their pages appropriated to a critical review of books, &c.

Vol. II. [Lit. Pan. April 1807]

Merciful heaven! 1!—what a critical giant! let a poor devil of an author is obliged to run now-a-days! What formidable crouds of Annual, Quarterly, Monthly, Weekly, and Daily Reviews he is obliged to pass and squeeze his way through, before he can fairly confront the public: and should he, at length, fortunately face this liberal and naturally-caudid patron, he must appear under many disadvantages—of scratched face, ragged clothes, or somehow bespattered. Thus assailed, and thus maltreated, he can scarcely hold up his head; and his mortified ambition is often doomed “to bite the dust.”

## Bills in Chancery.

“Whether law has its pleasures; and if it hath, what, and how many they are; and if not, why not?”—Such of our readers as may doubt the propriety of this form of interrogation and may not have read a bill in Chancery, we refer to the files of the court, where they will find much entertainment. There is a humorous account current among the profession, of a bill filed against an architect, for the building a granary, so defectively, that a great quantity of rats got in and eat up the corn. It first charges that divers, to wit, 100,000 rats, 100,000 mice, 100,000 grey rats, 100,000 black rats, 100,000 white mice, and 100,000 grey mice, together with divers, to wit, 100,000 dormice, through divers holes, chinks, crannies, apertures, and other places, did penetrate, insinuate themselves, gain admission, and get into the said barn, &c. and then it requires in the interrogatories to the said bill, that the said defendant should, in his answer, more particularly answer and set forth whether any and what number of rats, mice, and dormice, (ringing the changes on each as above) did get in, through the said chinks, and crannies, or otherwise, and eat up and consume, any and what quantity of the corn and grain therein being; and if not, why not? &c.

## Stage Elocution.

Barber. We have ventured to revive this word lest our readers should be put to any difficulty, by the late disputes concerning the true pronunciation of the more common word beard; which that great master of Elocution, Mr. J. P. Kemble, has lately confounded with the word bird. A wit, it is said, upon hearing him talk of his beard in the new style of pronunciation asked him whether his bird was not a black bird?—We cannot omit here to justify the great actor for his very correct and classical delivery of the phrase, “I’ll fill thy bones with aches;” which last word he pronounces *aitches*. It is clear that Prospero intended some dreadful punishment to Caliban; and how could he punish him more severely, than by filling his bones with aitches, i. e. making all the bones in his body aitch-bones?

D



*Sketch of the Revolutions of Medical Science, and Views relating to its Reform.* By I. G. Cabanis, Member of the National Institute of France, &c. &c. Translated from the French, with Notes, by A. Henderson, M. D. 8vo. pp. 420. price 9s. Johnson. London. 1806.

THE original work appears to have been written in the years 1794 and 1795, and to have appeared at Paris in 1804. It forms only the introductory part of a grand design which amidst the revolutionary changes of government and empire, M. Cabanis had conceived for the improvement of all the branches of medical education, by the application of analytical methods to the study of physic. The author's declining health compelled him to relinquish this plan, but the preparatory hints are the subject of the volume now before the public.

The direct object of this work is to trace in a rapid and summary manner the history of the revolutions of medical science, to distinguish each revolution by the circumstances which have occasioned it, and by the changes which it has effected in the state, or in the progress of the science; and lastly to endeavour to discover, if these different views when subjected to modern philosophical methods, may not suggest some useful hints for the reform of the science, and of its plan of instruction.

The style of the performance is easy and graceful, but there is in it, occasionally, more of a certain latitudinarian principle than can be commended. When the author is describing the beneficial effects of the practice of medicine, however enviable or delicious may be the sensations of those who contribute to realize the scenes he has well painted, it is either silly or profane to say that they "seem to do more than the Power which called us from nothing into life." p. 19.

In the account of the early uses of medicine, the accuracy of the historian seems to have given place to the declamation of the orator. Many of the circumstances mentioned, are at least, doubtful; and the narrative is too often embellished by the tinsel of fiction, rather than enriched by the sterling merit of correctness. That part of the work which relates the progress of medical science may be regarded

as an oration, but it is not entitled to the character of a history: and notwithstanding the promise with which the author commenced his labours,

To distinguish each revolution in medicine by the circumstances which occasioned it, the reader will look in vain for any such elucidation. The remarks on this part of the subject are terminated by an appeal to the legislature of the country.

In the present state of affairs, when it is so necessary to stop the progress of rapine, of folly, and of madness, which are re-appearing in such a variety of shapes; when quackery, ever ready to take advantage of the wavering state of opinion, should be checked with more vigilance than ever, by the laws, at the same time that it is exposed in all its deformity, by science; and when the place of ancient errors, is [as] yet but imperfectly filled by well ascertained truths;—at such a time, it is doubtless incumbent upon government to point out the proper objects of study, and to give the first impulse to public opinion. It is incumbent upon it to establish the course of instruction on a plan conformable to the legislative system of the country, in order that they may mutually second each other, while they are gradually corrected and improved. And it is, moreover, incumbent upon it, to lend every possible assistance to physicians of genius and skill, in order to enable them to effect the complete reform of their art, which, from its nature, requires both more vigilant superintendence, and more powerful encouragement. p. 169.

The metaphysical reasoning which introduces the third chapter "of the Faculties of Man," is both desultory and obscure, wandering through a labyrinth of speculations among the ghosts of Aristotle, Bacon, and Locke, and the less illustrious shades of Hobbes, Bonnet, and Condillac, until it reaches our contemporaries; on the merit of whose labours we are informed that, "time only can decide."

The spirit of revolutionizing,—that evil spirit which disregarding the salutary admonition of the royal sage, "*not to meddle with them that are given to change*," seems to have possessed the whole French people *à masse*. Religion, government, every department of science and literature, every species of commercial establishment, every series of domestic polity, civil, military, or moral; however venerable or however minute have been devoted to this all purifying flame. New



light and splendor and improvement were promised on every side, and those who had used cunning arts, seem with one accord to have brought their books and burnt them, in full expectation of contributing to the production of that glorious phoenix which was to astonish all future generations. The volume under consideration is one among many mighty efforts which have been made to introduce a change not only in the classification of diseases and medicines, but in the mode of reasoning on facts. But the practice of medicine as it has been excellently observed by a great author, "ought never to alter unless to improve." The destruction of one form of government, or of one system of science, unless it were possible to substitute another of superior utility in their respective places, must be reckoned among those evils which the restlessness of man's spirit has so abundantly multiplied on the earth during the present age. The impracticability of creating a beneficial change in the whole of that extensive circle of the sciences connected with medicine, unless by an imitation of the slow and gradual alterations by which nature and her Great Author effect improvements in the moral condition of man, and the physical state of the universe, is so evident to every philosopher, that he naturally attaches the idea of extreme arrogance, or extreme folly, to such chimerical conceits.

The *ratio medendi* can only be improved by that philosophical acuteness and clinical fidelity, which have immortalized the name of Sydenham. The formation of nomenclatures, with all the fanciful hypotheses of system-mongers will be forgotten with their authors, while the sagacious industry of those who patiently explore the paths of experimental enquiry, in a regular and progressive series of professional industry, bids fair for arriving at the fountain head of that celestial spring which maintains the fields of science in perpetual verdure.

Amidst a vast mass of loose hints and ill arranged materials in Mr. Cabanis's work, there occasionally bursts forth a gleam of knowledge, which cheers and delights the reader. Speaking of the influence of corporeal organization on the actions of the mind, he thus writes.

In the different asylums which have been

instituted for the reception of lunatics, in those too, which the legislature appropriates to the confinement of criminals, whose errors are but a species of insanity, you may find numerous proofs, perhaps still more striking, of those constant relations between the physical and moral constitution of man. From their inspection you may learn, that criminal habits, and aberrations of reason, are always accompanied by certain organical peculiarities, manifested in the external form of the body, in the features, or in the physiognomy. And you must remark, with the satisfaction which benevolent minds always feel at such a discovery, that these two species of disorders are frequently blended, and are always more or less connected together. p. 311.

The following passage would compensate for a multitude of faults.

Doubtless it is the duty of the physician to afford the sweetest and most soothing consolations to the patient couched on the bed of sickness; it is he alone, who can penetrate far into the confidence of infirmity and misfortune, and therefore, it is he who can pour the most salutary balm into their wounds. But, for the same reason, he must not remain ignorant of the nature and destiny of these unhappy and feeble mortals; he must not be void of compassion for those errors and miseries which may so readily become the lot of every one; but he must be indulgent and kind as well as circumspect and reasonable. Every one else may hate vice, and be revolted "[revolt]" at folly; but the physician, if he knows how to observe and judge properly; if he possesses good sense, if he is just and liberal in his sentiments, can feel only pity for both, and can only redouble his zeal for the service of those degraded and unfortunate creatures, who ought to excite his compassion more forcibly, the more [that] they are insensible to their own unhappy state. p. 386.

Having thus given a brief view of the nature and style of the original work, it remains to add a few words on the subject of the translator's labours.

The notes announced in the title page, are seven in number, and are placed at the end of the performance. They chiefly relate to some errors into which M. Cabanis had fallen relative to Acron and Hippocrates: and contain a short disputation respecting the origin of Syphilis, translated and abridged from Sprengel's History of Medicine. Of the general accuracy or merit of the translation, not having the original to collate with it, it is not possible for reviewers to speak,

but in the name of the good old English of our forefathers we protest against such expressions as "living actions of the system," and, "he betales common intellects," with many of a similar cast.

*Practical Observations on Urinary Gravel and Stone; on Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate Gland; and on Strictures of the Urethra.* By Henry Johnston Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Small 8vo. pp. 223. price 5s. Peter Hill, Edinburgh, John Murray, London. 1806.

This is a compendium of modern opinions and practices, in the diseases enumerated in the title page. Such a treatise would have been more necessary if there had been fewer publications, avowedly gleaned from essayists, public lecturers, and practical teachers: more useful, if the works which have been consulted by the author had been expressly quoted: and more valuable, if the stock of medical knowledge had gained either novelty or improvement by this addition to its literature.

The performance is divided into four chapters, entitled, 1. Of Gravel and Stone: 2. Of Diseases of the Coats of the Bladder: 3. Of Diseases of the Prostate Gland: 4. Of Strictures of the Urethra.

Great attention seems to have been paid to the opinions and labours of Scheele, Fourcroy, and Vauquelin; and to their discoveries and suggestions, respecting the component parts of urinary calculi;—but, not a single reference is made to any of their respective works. This incorrectness appears the more striking, when such circumstances are recorded, as that of a calculus being found of sufficient size to keep the bladder in a state of distension beyond that of its natural condition; and of others found in the pelvis of the kidney, which had acquired incredible bulk, and weighed many ounces, without having excited much uneasiness.

The author entertains an opinion (expressed in the introduction) to which all practitioners will not readily subscribe, namely: that the irritation of calculous matter passing through the urethra "gives a strong disposition to the formation of strictures." Were this really the case,

what would become of the doctrines on which he has founded his fourth chapter? The suggestions respecting the solution of calculi, by injecting different fluids into the bladder, will afford at once a specimen of the author's manner, and the materials of which his book is chiefly composed.

Fourcroy found, that the lixive of pure potash or soda, diffused in water, so as to be easily suffered in the mouth, and even to be swallowed, softens, breaks down, and dissolves, in a few days, small calculi, or fragments of large ones, composed of uric acid, or uric acid of ammonia, which are kept plunged, or suspended, in the solution by a thread. The nitric or muriatic acids, as weak as simple lemonade, [what is simple lemonade?] and scarcely more acrid than the urine itself, soften and dissolve, still more quickly, concretions formed of the phosphat of lime, and of magnesia and ammonia. The moriform calculi proved to him most difficult of solution. Nitric acid diffused in water, in time, dissolves them almost entirely, except the animal matter; and solutions of the alkaline carbonats have the same effect.

According to the nature of the stone to be dissolved, Fourcroy proposes to inject into the bladder one or other of these liquids. p. 72 and 73.

The proposals of chemists to subject the living human body to processes similar to those which are often accurately and ingeniously performed on inanimate bodies, have in every age since their introduction, found admirers, imitators, and disciples, among the ardent and inexperienced: nevertheless, sound philosophy and just principles of reasoning discard such speculations. The author has, probably, never seen the operation of throwing a stimulating injection into the bladder, either performed or attempted:—(although at page 148 he allows that "the mildest fluid will excite spasm and uneasiness,")—if he has seen it done, a faithful recital of the effects produced, and the contrivances by which this delicate organ was disposed to retain such injection long enough to produce any benefit from it, would have been highly acceptable to professional men.

Though his language is generally correct, yet the *diffusive manner* of this writer is not to be commended. Copiousness of expression is well adapted to public discourses; but not to books of instruction, in which it is usually expected, that argu-

ments and facts should form the principal features. To the narration of cases as at page 94, this observation particularly applies: and it is earnestly recommended to all men of science, to minute those facts which they intend for publication, in such a manner, as to prevent the possibility of their real views in relating them, from being misunderstood. The true clinical practitioner will not require this admonition.

If proofs were wanting, that this book is the result of theory, rather than of practice, it might be detected at page 102, where the author speaking of the use of injections for the removal of spasmodic irritations, mentions that "sixty or "eighty drops of tincture of opium "may be administered with advantage!"

*The Experimental Farmer*, being Strictures on various Branches of Husbandry and Agriculture, &c. By Thomas Tibbs, Farmer. 8vo. pp. 160. price 7s. 6d. Ostell. London. 1807.

This appears to be the production of a man conversant with the business in which he gives directions. The introduction offers a slight sketch of Mr. T's life; we learn that his grandfather was a farmer before him; we learn too, that he farmed in the *Chiltern Hundreds*, which are all "poor high land;" and this may explain to certain wiseacres the reason why the office of steward of these hundreds is so much in request, yet so soon quitted, by our parliament men: inasmuch, as, like Touchstone, "because they are *high*, they like them very well; but because they are *poor*, they are very glad to relinquish them." Mr. Tibbs, however, remained here many years, "bringing their barren land into cultivation and tillage, and rendering it fertile." He was afterwards employed at his Majesty's *Flemish Farm*; also as land steward to Lord Grenville, &c. and since those engagements in various parts of England.

We believe, therefore, that in recommending this book, we do justice to *memoranda* made by an intelligent workman, who without pretension to science, has made his remarks, and now communicates them, with laudable simplicity, and the best intentions. That they will all be very new to farmers in general, we do not affirm; neither do we think them ab-

solutely indispensable to "our newly-acquired and valuable possession, Buenos Ayres, &c." A few extracts will speak for themselves.

#### *Wet Swampy Lands.*

These sort of lands I have known to be totally disregarded, and scarcely considered, comparatively, worth a groat an acre, yet in time I have made them worth ten pounds an acre, by planting withey, for hurdles, &c.

There are many kinds of withey, amounting to five or six sorts; some for basket makers, called a red withey, for sieve makers the same; and there is a yellow withey for the like purpose. Indeed there are innumerable qualities of this article, but the brown is the sort planted for hurdling. This sort is cut only once in five years, the other sorts every year.

On wet swampy lands: trench them up in autumn, in beds 6 feet over, and allow 2 feet between each bed; then in the spring of the year plant the same with that sort of withey fit to make your hurdles, in order to hurdle your turnips, grass, tares, or any other sort you choose.

#### *Quantity of Turnip Seed.*

By sowing seeds too late you cannot expect to have a crop; but, by being particular, you obviate this difficulty. Barley and oats sown late have a thin produce. Turnips sown late have always small heads; and wheat sown late, also produces a bad crop. Indeed, not only in these articles, but in every other, if sown out of season, you may as well throw your seeds away, and save your trouble and expence.

#### *Rolling Turnips.*

The following method of rolling is the most effectual I ever knew, as it will destroy the fly or the slug, which very often spoils large crops. After your turnips are just up in the leaves, and these insects begin to infect them—at night, about ten o'clock, take your heavy roller to the field, the fly being then perfectly still, and the slug always sure to be on the top of the ground, and roll the land immediately across, when there is scarcely a doubt but every insect will be killed, and thus save a whole crop of turnips. Should you find it necessary, you may continue your work till day-light, but not longer, as at that time they begin to move about, and therefore it would render your labour of very small service.

This way of rolling turnips, I believe, is very little known in some counties, and in others, perhaps, never heard of; but, for the satisfaction of those who may be ignorant of this plan, and who intend to give it a trial, I can assure them I have saved many crops by it.

*On getting up early Turnips.*

It is a good method to pull up your turnips a day before you turn in your sheep.

I have seen eighteen or twenty sheep, in the early part of the season, lie dead on the field, by being blown up with wind, which causes a great loss. But, by their being pulled up in the above manner, I never knew a single sheep experience this fate.

*The Devonshire Oxen.*

All oxen require a steady follower, as an ox will get more mischief by being over-drove, in one week, than he will in four years regular driving; and if he once gets, by rashness or mischance, an over-heating, it is ten to one if he ever gets fat; although, at the same time, oxen worked four or five years (in the way specified) get to their full growth, and are much better for fattening than those which have not drawn the plough.

*Hertsford Oxen.*

You should be careful to keep your oxen well fed, and not over-work them, as I am convinced they will pay much better, and grow much larger than if they are scantily and poorly kept, and made to do more labour than their strength is adapted to. When you have worked them the proper time, and used them in the latter manner, they never scarcely revive or fatten; as such your loss is very great, and shews they require some care.

Where you work oxen, and drive four in a team, it is necessary you should keep six, to change two over every day, which gives them rest, as well as improves the beast; in the like manner, where you only drive two, on light soils, you should have four for work, to substitute two every other day.

When you put your oxen to a cart or wagon, two is of little consequence; therefore, in keeping four or six, you can easily make up your team.

*To prevent Sheep from taking the Rot.*

Where you suspect the land of a nature to cause the sheep to take the rot, do not let your sheep go on it till after a hard frost which destroys those insects in the grass, that cause the rot to take place.

This method I know to be effectual, by practice. Two gentlemen farmers sent some sheep to winter, about Michaelmas; I sent forty after Christmas to the same farm, a sharp frost having been about three weeks before mine went on the land: when Lady Day came, the sheep were suspected of being rotten; in consequence of which, several of the sheep belonging to those gentlemen were killed, and found to be actually in that state, which induced me to kill one of mine, which was sound, and to convince them all mine were yet in good condition, I killed another, which was also sound.

The whole of two hundred belonging to those gentlemen, which had been sent after Michaelmas, were all rotten; while mine, sent after Christmas, when there had been a sharp frost, were all healthy, which is a plain proof that the frost is both a preventive and cure.

*On preserving young Trees to become Timber.*

All noblemen and gentlemen should allow their tenants every young tree they preserve in the hedge row, which is likely to become timber, at the expiration of their lease, at the rate of six-pence each, whether the lease is for seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years. Likewise, where gentlemen cultivate their own farms, they should give the labourer who cuts the hedges, one penny for every tree which is likely to become timber, so that in the course of a few years, the hedge-row will be full of young timber trees.

The implements of husbandry, ploughs, harrows, rakes, drags, hoes, &c. receive their share of attention.

*The Falls of Clyde, or the Fairies; a Scottish Dramatic Pastoral, in Five Acts, with three Preliminary Dissertations.* 8vo. pp. 240. price 7s. 6d. Creech, Edinburgh. 1806.

THE perusal of this volume from the title to the glossary, reminds us of our passage through a fortified town on the Continent: we came first, to the ditch, counterscarp, &c. then to the body of the place, and afterwards, at quitting it, passed the draw-bridges, &c. in great form and order. In like manner this work has three preliminary dissertations comprized in 101 pages: the body of the poem follows, included in 100 pages: concluding notes occupy the remaining 40 pages.

A certain degree of merit, is so mingled with a certain degree of defect, in this tale, that we hardly know how to characterise it as a whole. We like the prefaces, and the postfaces, better than we do the performance itself: but, possibly, we were so thoroughly displeased by the very awkward manner in which the drama is opened, that the sentiment accompanied us in our perusal of the rest of it. We can by no means bring ourselves to believe that religion is so superabundant in our times, as to justify aspersions thrown by ridicule on any of its services, or any of its professors. The infirmities of good men are no proper subjects of ludicrous exposure: the mind which manifests no



charity towards them, solicits, with an ill grace, a favourable disposition in behalf of its own transgressions. That any one in Scotland who reads his Bible, should mistake the Pope for a great fish; or should confound the *host* of Pharaoh, with *hoast*, a cough, exceeds our belief; and the bard who commences his career with such mismanagement, must thank himself for whatever effects ensues. As the author confesses an opposition to Burns on this subject, we shall present both pictures to our readers; let them judge which is most honourable to human nature, to Scotland, and to the poet.

The chearfu' supper done, with serious face,

They round the ingle <sup>a</sup> form a circle wide;

The sire turns o'er, with patriarchal grace,

The big ha' Bible, ance his father's pride;

His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside,

His lyart haffets <sup>b</sup> wearing thin and bare:

Those strains that once did sweet in Zion glide,

He wales <sup>c</sup> a portion with judicious care,  
"And let us worship God!" he says with solemn air.

They chaunt their artless notes in simple guise;

They tune their hearts, by far the noblest aim:

Perhaps *Dundee's* wild warbling measures rise,

Or plaintive *Martyr's*, worthy of that name, <sup>d</sup>

Or noble *Elgin* beats <sup>e</sup> the heav'n-ward flame,

The sweetest far of Scotia's holy lays:

Compar'd with these, Italian trills are tame;

The tickled ears no heartfelt raptures raise;

Nae unison hae they with our Creator's praise.

Then kneeling down to Heaven's eternal King,

The saint, the father, and the husband prays;

Hope springs exulting on triumphant wing,

That thus they all shall meet in future days:

There ever bask in uncreated rays,

No more to sigh, or shed the bitter tear,

Together hymning their Creator's praise,

In such society, yet still more dear;

While circling time moves round in an eternal sphere.

If this was, as our author allows, the picture of Burns's father and family,—was the happiness acquired by Burns, in forsaking the principles and manners of his parents, so very great, as to justify a derision of the custom, and the *solace*, too, of his ancestors?

Let us now attend our poet.

<sup>a</sup> Fire. <sup>b</sup> Lyart, streaked white, with other colours. Haffets, temples. <sup>c</sup> Selects. <sup>d</sup> Names of different church tunes. <sup>e</sup> Beats, furnishes fowel to, feeds, keeps alive.

*Catherine, awaking from sleep.* Cut short the prayer, gudeman!

*Ann, who has just waked.* He's fall'n asleep!

*Catherine.* Tuts! stupid body—But there's nae can keep

Frae sleeping; he's sae langsome that ilk night

I sleep, though struggling 'gainst it a' my might:

For, first, he takes us round the Red Sea's coast,

And drows a man ca'd Pharaoh and his hoast \*;

(What is't to us if Pharaoh had the caul',

That winna sink or save a body's saul!)

Then he will tell us about things were doon,

Forought I ken, ere there was sun or moon;

How ane ca'd Noah, in some rainy weather,

Himself, an' wife, an' weans, gaed a' thegither,

Into a great meal ark, as big's a mill,

And how it swam and rested on a hill;

And of a craw and do'e, whilk in its neb

Brought back a leaf, and show'd the tide did ebb.

Waken your father, Ann!

(*Adam is waken'd, rubs his een, and then shakes Jamie, who is sleeping on his knees.*)

*Adam.* Rise up, man!—It's a sin and shame

To sleep in time o' prayers; up, ye lazy sheep!

Oh, sirs! your corrupt nature!—whan ye cat,

I never see ye noddin' at your meat;

Na faith! but fu' after ane, alas,

May see folk sleep in time o' prayer and grace!

*Ann, going to the d'esser.* The cat† has lick'd the milk: is there nae mair?

*Adam.* I saw her at it in the time o' prayer.

*Catherine.* Could ye nae spoken then?

*Adam.* I threw my bonnet at her, which did miss,

And cried, hiss tae cat! plague on ye! hiss!

She stood a bonny wee, then ran away,

But cam' again when I began to pray:

But how can cat or dog religion mind,

Whan till't sae little we're oursel's inclin'd?

The tale of a child stolen by fairies, who leave an *imp* in exchange, requires better management than our author has given it, to render it pleasing: the *cause why* will be inquired after by the reader, and when he discovers no adequate inducement, what can he think of the poet's skill? neither will he be highly delighted with the *accompaniment* of the attempt to recover this lassie, who after sixteen years residence among fairies returns to the regions of mortality, and her father's house. In short, the conduct and machinery of the poem, are extremely defective: yet we

\* Hoast, cough.

† *Felis Catus cauda elongata, fusco-annulata*—*Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 62.*

*Catus*—*eques arborum*.—*Klein. Quad. p. 73.*



do not mean to deny a merit to parts of the versification ; of which we select the following specimens.

(Takes one of her hands, and sings the following song.)

*Oh, gin ye were mine, Lassie !  
Oh, gin ye were mine, Lassie !  
I'd be the happiest man alive,  
I'd lead a life divine, Lassie !*

There's something in that bonny face,  
I never saw before, lassie !  
Your actions 'a have sic a grace,  
I gaze and I adore, lassie !  
Though ither brilliant eyes may dart,  
And bright as diamonds roll, lassie !  
There's nane but your's shoot through my heart,  
And soften a' my soul, lassie !

*Oh, gin ye were mine, Lassie, &c.*

In vain for liberty i've sought,  
And struggled to get free, lassie !  
Alas ! you limit ilka thought ;  
I think alone of thee, lassie !  
Each motion shews some grace that's new,  
That fascinates my eyes, lassie !  
And though your charms I daily view,  
I see them wi' surprise, lassie !

*Oh, gin ye were mine, Lassie, &c.*

Sweet is the spring, and sweet the rose,  
When moisten'd by the shower, lassie !  
Bright on the thorn the dew-drop glows,  
At morn's refulgent hour, lassie !  
But, purer, brighter far than these,  
Thou art, and charm'st me more, lassie !  
Than tongue can tell—I wondering gaze,  
I gaze, and I adore, Lassie !

*Oh, gin ye were mine, Lassie, &c.*

*Catherine.* Its a chang'd world since I was young indeed !

Young fo'ks were then a very different breed ;  
For flow'rs or useless trash nae hours were broken,  
I care't na for a rose mair than a docken.

*Symon.* I weel believ't.—Ann bears frae a' the bell ;

But someway still she's naething like yoursel'

*Catherine.* Sit down, and get a dram an' cheese and bread—

Ay, Symie man ! Ye might say that indeed,  
Had ye but seen me aince—not ane sae trig,  
Gaed to the kirk, or shore upo' a rig.  
'Twas thought the minister himsel' to me,  
Cast frae the pu'pit whiles a sheepish eye:  
But now i'm auld an' frail ; Not as when anes,  
I gaed to win the kirk at Willy Bane's

At Lanrik fair, what fairings frae the men !

For ilka lad the rest had, I had ten ;  
And ay I jeered them when they tald their tale,  
An' frisk'd, an' laugh'd, as brisk as bottl'd ale.

(The gudewife looks serious.)

*Symon.* (What I admite in you maist is your cen,  
Sic coal-black blinkers I have never seen.)

*Catherine.* They're failing now, i'm growin' auld and frail ;

But as for Ann, ye's get her without fail.  
Gin she should dare refuse you, she may beg ;  
I'd break good sooth ! the little cutty's leg.  
My blessin' and a bannock wi' you baith !

(Drinks, and fills out to the gademan.)

*Symon (to Adam).* And your's ?

*Adam.* First tell me what you think of Faith ?

*Symon (winking privately to Catherine.)*

I think that *Works* are useless, sinful, bad,  
Vile rags !

*Adam.* Weel Symon you're a worthy lad !  
Tak' Ann if you can get her—Here's your health !  
Love ane anither ; love surpasses wealth.

We fear the merit of our author's faith  
will not save his works from——

*An Abridgement of the Modern Determinations in the Courts of Law and Equity:* being a Supplement to Viner's Abridgement By several Gentlemen in the respective branches of the Law. Vol. VI. *Quere Impedit—Waver.* With Index of general Titles: also of Names of Cases. Royal 8vo. pp. 295. besides the Indexes. Payne, &c. London. 1806.

A variety of questions arising from *very ingenious* distinctions are reported in this volume. We should be glad to think that the true principles of law and equity, were now, after so much labour and study spent upon them, completely understood, and really prevalent among us in the concerns of life. If not—why, if not, the fault does not rest with those very sagacious gentlemen of the long robe who take exceptions ; or with those who dispose of them ; less still with those who, for the advantage of the profession, and the good of the public, communicate the results of those almost infinitely diversified cases which the courts are called on to decide. We shall only register this useful volume, as it closes the work, the whole of which is not before us. The article "Settlement of the Poor," is likely to undergo a complete revision in Parliament.

*A digested Index to the Term Reports.*

3d edition corrected. By T.E. Tomlins, Barrister, 8vo. pp. 548. Price 16s. Butterworth. London, 1806.

Compilations of the description of this before us are very useful books. They contain much matter, and often the *essential* points of law, which in discussion were smothered in verbiage, are as satisfactorily expressed in a well digested Index, as in the pleadings themselves. The present volume includes the determinations in the Court of King's Bench from Michaelmas Term, 1785, to Trinity Term 1805: and in the Court of Common Pleas from Easter Term, 1788, to Trinity Term 1805. We need not say that during this period many important decisions have taken place; which are here recorded: and which concern not the professional lawyer only, but the merchant and insurer, as well as the land holder, and the tradesman.

*A new System of Domestic Cookery;*

formed upon Principles of Economy, and adapted to the use of Private Families. By a Lady. Second Edition, enlarged, with plates. Small 12mo. pp. about 550, price 7s. 6d. Murray, London, 1807.

If a kitchen formed any part of a reviewer's establishment, which we heartily wish may become the fashion with all possible speed, we might be able, after actual experiment, to decide on the merit of works like this before us.

In days of yore this science was princely, if not divine. Homer describes his heroes as excellent cooks; and certainly the principles of good housewifery were communicated to Hesiod by the Muses who met him on the verdant plain; for it would be absolute injustice to suppose, that among nine young ladies, assembled on that occasion, not one could give directions, either in prose or verse, for the conduct of the kitchen. However, as we cannot boast of the power or the practice of the Grecian chiefs, nor of inspiration derived from the Culinary Muse, we can only report that certain of our female friends (better critics on this subject than ourselves) speak favourably of the work; not, however, without demurring as to the use of dripping in basting of beef, for

which they *und voce* prefer butter; nor without adding their opinion that neither health nor pleasure is consulted by the mixture of numerous ingredients in a single dish.

But, if we have not investigated the body of the work, we have read the introduction with attention; and are of opinion that it contains much good sense, and judicious remark. *E. gr.*

We sometimes bring up children in a manner calculated rather to fit them for the station we wish, than that which it is likely they will actually possess; and it is in all cases worth the while of parents to consider whether the expectation or hope of raising offspring above their own situation is well-founded.

Were young women brought to relish home society, and the calm delights of agreeable occupation, before they entered into the delusive scenes of pleasure, presented by the theatre and other dissipations, it is probable they would soon make a comparison much in favour of the former, especially if restraint did not give to the latter additional relish.

If we carry on our observations to married life, a love of employment is the source of unnumbered advantages. To attend to the nursing, and at least to the early instruction of children, and rear a healthy progeny in the ways of piety and usefulness:—to preside over the family and regulate the income allotted to its maintenance:—to make home the sweet refuge to a husband fatigued by intercourse with a jarring world: to be his enlightened companion and the chosen friend of his heart: these, these are woman's duties! and delightful ones they are, if haply she be married to a man whose soul can duly estimate her worth, and who will bring his share to the common stock of felicity. Of such a woman, one may truly say, "Happy the man who can call her his wife! Blessed the children who call her mother."

When we thus observe her, exercising her activity and best abilities in appropriate care and increasing excellence, are we not ready to say, she is the agent for good of that benevolent Being, who placed her on earth to fulfil such sacred obligations, not to waste the talents committed to her charge.

Hence the direction of a *table* is no inconsiderable branch of a lady's concern, as it involves judgment in expenditure, respectability of appearance, and the comfort of her husband and those who partake their hospitality.

If a lady has never been accustomed, while single, to think of family management, let her not upon that account fear that she cannot attain it; she may consult others who are more experienced, and acquaint herself with

the necessary quantities of the several articles of family expenditure, in proportion to the number it consists of.

Many families have owed their prosperity full as much to the propriety of female management, as to the knowledge and activity of the father.

Beside the directions which strictly belong to the art of cookery, the brewery, the dairy, and the poultry yard follow, in their due order; to which are added sundry recipes which may properly be called "kitchen physic," with others, which are useful for ladies to know, and for good housewives to practise.

In glancing our eye over the book a few slight remarks occurred to us; p. 8, Salmon when quite fresh should be boiled in *two waters*: It is the custom in Wales, where the fish is no sooner out of the river than it is in the pot.

On the subject of mushrooms, p. 169, this good lady observes, "The cook should be perfectly acquainted with the different sorts of things called by this name by ignorant people, as the death of many persons has been occasioned by carelessly using the poisonous kinds." We believe that we may safely prohibit all of this kind of which the *gil's*, as some call them, the *lamellee*, or thin leaves, on the under part of the vegetable, are divided, in any part of their extent, from the centre to the circumference; only those which are entire from end to end being admissible. p. 237, Rice, should be carefully washed in two waters at least, one of them scalding; moreover, it should be strictly searched for the detection of small stones, which in some kinds of rice are frequent, especially when the quantity in the barrel it is taken from is almost exhausted. Those who value their teeth—as who does not?—will guard against stones in a pudding! —P. 243, "*Russian seed*, or ground rice pudding." What is *Russian seed*?

*Dictionnaire Universel des Synonymes de la Langue Française, &c.* Universal Dictionary of French Synonyms, compiled by M. de Levizac. 12mo. pp. 427, price 7s. Phillips. London, 1807.

For this useful compilation the public is indebted to M. l'Abbé de Levizac, advantageously known already by several works on the French language, and among others by his grammar, now in universal use.

Those of our readers who are conversant

with French literature, have been long acquainted with Girard's "*Synonymes*." This original and lively writer first opened that career in which he has not been surpassed, though several eminent literary characters have followed him with success. The French Encyclopedists, Bauzée and Roubaud are the principals, and the work before us is a classical selection from their useful labours.

We need not expatiate on the merit of such an undertaking. Indeed, so necessary is the knowledge of Synonyms to a French scholar, that Voltaire used to say of Girard's work, "It will exist as long as the language, and will even contribute to make the language lasting."

We shall conclude this short notice by Mr. Levizac's own opinion of his publication, with which we sincerely coincide: a coincidence not very usual between authors and reviewers.

As there is hardly any thing of mine in this work, I will say, without apprehension that it might be imputed to vanity, that this small Dictionary, in a single volume, is one of the best books which can be read; and a work which every one fond of the French language ought often to consult; in it will be found what is sought for in books, instruction and entertainment.

*La Morale des Anciens, ou Pensées, Maximes, &c.* Morality of the Ancients, or Thoughts, Maxims, selected &c. with Notices on the several Authors. By M. E. A. Girot. Pp. 348, price 5s. Dulau and Co. London, 1807.

We shall be always ready to encourage publications which tend to promote the instruction of youth, and the practice of virtue: such are the objects Mr. G. informs us he had in view when he published the work before us. In another publication, under the title of *Le Moraliste de la Jeunesse*, he had already given the public a selection of moral sentences from the most esteemed French writers. The advantages he has experienced from it, in the education of young people of both sexes, have determined him to undertake this compilation, which is an extract from the works of the most eminent legislators and philosophers of antiquity.

The task appears to have been performed with diligence, and the work is commendable—an English translation is announced as preparing for the press.

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## CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REVIEW DEPARTMENT OF THE LITERARY PANORAMA.

WE consider correspondence of the nature of the communication before us, as a valuable accession to our literary strength: and we know that we speak the sentiments of the gentleman to whom Dr. Beloe's work is sent for opinion, and of our reviewers in general, when we solicit a continuation of such favours; with whatever information may contribute to render any article in our work more complete than it otherwise might be. Anonymous informants, however, must give us leave to use such degrees of prudence and circumspection as we may judge necessary; nor will any composition, if contrary to liberality and good manners, be deemed worthy our thanks, or even our notice.

## To the Editor of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

Sir,—I have just finished the perusal of the first vol. of *Mr. Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature and scarce Books*. The work is full of curious matter, and has at once informed and amused me. His preface is a charming composition; and the reader cannot help regretting that a misplaced confidence in a wretch who deceived him, should have received such a punishment, by the removal of the Dr. from the Museum, as should rather have been inflicted on criminality. I understand that the *Curators* have received back all, or at least a main part of the pilfered spoils. But it does not appear that any process has been instituted against the culprit, for the future protection of such valuable public property. I have to beg of Mr. BELOE himself, and your readers in general, to receive with a liberal spirit my remarks on a few passages in his book.

P 163, DR. BIRCH is mentioned with praise for deliberation in revising and correcting one of his biographical works, and Mr. B. laments that authors and publishers of the present day do not take a little more time in rendering their labours more perfect. Here I must say to him in the language of the *Vulgate*—"ex ore tuo, te condemnabo."—In the table of contents immediately prefixed to his book, I was surprized, not to say shocked, to read *Cedes* for *Ædes*, and *Ceneas* for *Æneas*, and *Elegidia* for *Elegidia*. I was in hopes that Mr. Roscoe had improved, and had indeed established, the proper nomenclature for the Italian *Literati* who appeared at the era of the revival of letters; Mr. BELOE, however, relapses into the use of *latinized* appellations. He has a way, too, of using substantives for adjectives, such as *Al-*

*lus* editions of books, for *Aldine*; which is a colloquial barbarism, unworthy of a man of letters, himself a critic. The typographical errors are numerous throughout the volume; and speak a "plentiful lack" of that obstetric assiduity which DR. BIRCH employed in ushering his works into the world.

P. 37, SHAKESPEARE.—In a copy of the first edition of the works of this most inventive, perhaps most sublime, of all poets, King Charles I. wrote his initials with a sort of motto—"dum spiro, spero,"—and the night before his execution he gave the book to Sir Thomas Herbert. Now it is singular, that, although this whole article turns upon the identity of this gentleman, and HIS PRESENT MAJESTY, (to whom this copy of Shakespeare now belongs) has in his own hand-writing corrected an error of the late Mr. Stevens, distinguishing Sir Thomas Herbert, Groom of the Bed-chamber to King Charles I., from Sir Henry Herbert, Master of the Revels to that monarch; Mr. BELOE says that King Charles presented the book to Sir Henry Herbert, a singular instance of inadvertency.—This fine copy of Shakespeare has thus the autographs of two British kings.

P. 68, *The Compilers of the Common Prayer-book*.—These are thirteen in number. I think I once made out that eleven of the thirteen were educated at Cambridge. Hence it will naturally be concluded that I must be of Cambridge myself. This is very true, I was a pupil of Dr. Farmer.

P. 72, *Chalkhill*.—Mr. B. has not punctuated, save by affixing a periodical stigma at the end, Dr. Johnson's Latin translation of Chalkhill's song in *Walton's Complete Angler*.

P. 85, *Anacreon*.—Mr. B. says that the plates intended for the edition of this poet printed at Parma, were stolen. This is not the case. They were the drawings in Indian-ink which were stolen. The editor had employed a person well read in mythology, and skilled in the art of drawing, who should compose as many designs as there were poetical subjects, and should delineate them in Indian-ink and shade them properly, that (after being engraven) they might be prefixed to the several odes. The person employed had finished his undertaking most exquisitely, when the designs were stolen. If Mr. Beloe will read the Latin quotation once more, he will see his error, I make no doubt.\*

\* *Negotium dederat peritissimo artifice, ut pro eâ qua pollebat mythologiæ cognitione, et graphidis peritâ, totidem excogitaret imagines, quot sunt odorum argumenta, easque atramento sinico delinearet, adumbraretque, singulis canticibus promittendas. Rem ille*

P. 93, *Epistola obscurorum virorum*.—Mr. B. mentions more than one person supposed to be the author of this gravest of all pieces of irony. Is not the author REUCHLIN, whose Greek appellation was *Capnio*, *Reek* or *Smoke*; for such is the meaning of *Reuchlin* in German. At least 22 years ago I read the *Epistolæ* (I think in an edition by Maittaire) under the full persuasion that REUCHLIN himself, often mentioned in them, actually composed them.\*

P. 134, *A double Acrostic* is given, with the initials of James I. at the beginning, and those of Anne of Denmark at the end of each line—JACOBUS REX, ANNA REGINA. Mr. B. gives a copy of a letter written "to this same monarch;" adding that "the writer would not easily have believed that the Prince his son would afterwards be expelled his dominions for" his attachment to popery—now James II., the prince expelled, was grandson to James I.

P. 140, *Pasquillorum tomi duo*.—I know not why Mr. B. should speak of the "extreme rarity" of this book; because Dr. Maty says expressly, in an account of it which Mr. B. himself prints, that *Daniel Heinsius* was mistaken in thinking himself the sole possessor of it; "supersunt enim plura ejusdem libri exemplaria in variis Bibliothecis publicis, nec raro in auctionibus Germaniæ inveniuntur." He admits, indeed, that it sells dearly enough; but, it should seem, not on account of its scarcity, but "ob intrinsicum valorem;" it is described as eagerly sought—not *Bibliopolis*, but a *Bibliophilis*.

P. 181, *The Bishops' Bible*, 1563.—This

absolverat opere exquisitissimo; sed pessimi hominis rapacitate, imagines furtim surreptæ. . . . .

\* I have a very beautiful specimen of typography, in black letter, the paper of fine texture, with a large margin, and in high preservation. CAPNIO appears in the title page as translator of an epistle of *Athanasius*. "Palmarum omnium: juxta Hebraicum veritatem, paraphrastica interpretatio, authore Joanne Campensi: publico: cum nasceretur et absolveretur: Lovanii Hebraicarum Literarum Professore. Reverendissimo Domino Joanni Dantisco Episcopo Culmensi, &c. dedicata. Accessit Athanasius ad Marcellinum in Librum Psalmorum, Capnione interprete."—Colophon at the end of the book—Paris, per Franciscum Regnault, expensis honestissimi Viri, Thome Bertheleti, Loudinensis, Typographi Regii. Anno 1534. This book is mentioned in *Herbert's Ames*, Vol. I. p. 423. A *Collector*, perhaps, might think it valuable.

is but a meagre article.—I have a copy, not in good condition, of the English bible of 1539; which I rescued from the gripe and fangs of a cheesemonger, after he had hewn off the covers, and had weighed the paper in his desecrating scales; I gave him eighteen-pence for it; he had just given fifteen-pence to a woman who had sold it for waste paper. I sent it home, (it is a large folio) and, on turning over the leaves, I was agreeably surprized to find, prefixed to the New Testament, the famous title page (which has been engraved by *Lewis*) usually attributed to the pencil of *Holbein*. At the feet of a figure of *Cranmer* in one compartment, who is delivering the bible to the clergy, are his arms on a shield; and at the feet of *Cromwell* Earl of *Essex*, who, in another compartment, is represented delivering it to the laity, are his arms. Afterwards *Cromwell's* arms were effaced from the plate; and, by extraordinary good fortune, I have also a copy of the same title page, with a blank where his arms had been. A friend of mine, the late *Rev. Samuel Bethell*, A.M. sometime Fellow of *Brazen-nose College*, Oxford, who had picked it up, was so obliging as to favour me with it, at the same price which he gave for it. I should be glad to know what a *Collector* would value the two prints at.

P. 209, *Bishop Latimer*.—"A very rare head of *Latimer*." I have this print too. The Bishop is represented preaching from an hexagonal pulpit. A bible, with clasps, lies open before him on a cushion. He is habited in his rochet, the lawn sleeves have not ruffles, but plain wristbands; he wears a quilled ruff and has a black quioif on his head. Inscription on the ledge of the pulpit, *G. Giff. sculp.*

The second volume of Mr. BELOE's work opens with SPECIMENS OF SONGS which occur in various old plays, preserved in the collection made by Mr. GARRICK.—It is, no doubt, gratifying enough to have discovered several of these little compositions which had eluded the researches of those who take a delight in looking for such things; but Mr. B. should have considered whether the songs which he has found be of sufficient excellence to excite or gratify general interest. Some of them are prettyish; and that is all. Some have only their scarcity to recommend them. One or two at most are such songs as will bear reading twice. The LULLABIE, p. 5, has a sweetness in it; and perhaps might please, if set to music by one who could give the air and accompaniment a character of antiquity; or could adapt a melody to the words with the felicity which distinguishes the inspirations of *Dr. Arne* in composing airs for the little ditties and "snatches of old ballads" in Shakespeare.



"Golden slumbers kisse your eyes,  
Smiles awake you when you rise;  
Sleepe, pretty wanton, doe not cry,  
And I will sing a Lullabie.  
Rock then, rock then, Lullabie.  
Care is heavy, therefore sleepe you;  
You are care, and care must keepe you;  
Sleepe, pretty wanton, doe not cry,  
And I will sing a Lullabie.  
Rock then, rock then, Lullabie."

Pp. 45, 47. We have two songs which Mr. B. says give us "the burden, or to use the language of the time, *the foote*, of many popular old songs." In fact these songs are *medleys*.—There is a quaintness in the following, which is not displeasing; and it might supply the words for a catch, as it was originally sung. I should like my friend, DR. CALCOTT, to work upon the *Lullabie* and this.

## CATCH.

*Fool.* I have a pretty tytmouse  
Come pecking on my to.  
*Three others.* Gossuppe with you I purpose  
To drink before I go.  
*Fool.* Little pretie nightingale,  
Among the branches greene.  
*Three others.* Geve us of your Christmass ale,  
In honour of Saint Stéven.  
*Fool.* Robin redbreast with his noates  
Singing alofte in the Quere;  
*Three others.* Warneth to get you fresse coates,  
For Winter draweth nere.  
*Fool.* My bridle lieth on the shelve,  
If you will have any more,  
Vouchsafe to sing it [*Sir*] your-  
selfe  
For here you've all my stoare.

P. 55. How short does *Gervase Markham's* ACHITOPHEL come of *Shakespeare's* AUTOLICUS?

P. 64, JO. DAVORS. "Non satis est rara esse Poemata; dulcia sunt." Few good poets have ever been lost to the world; and I cannot value very highly a book which has never been quoted but by one person. It is, however, an honour to any one to have been quoted by *Isaac Walton*. Davors's little poem "To know each *Fishes* haunt," is turned neatly enough.

P. 79, TUSSEER. I think Dr. Dickson, formerly of Broad-Street Buildings, Physician to the London Hospital, (he died 1784) had a curious copy of Tusser. If I am correct in my recollection, (I saw the book at the sale of his library) it had many old plates in it. I think my friend Mr. Meene has an ancient copy, but not of Dr. Dickson's edition. About forty years ago a common edition of Tusser was published—a mean book.

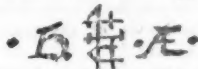
P. 84. "On the back of the title-page

(of a tract of *George Peele's*, printed 1589) are the arms of ; there is also this motto—"semper eadem." This is the well known motto of *Queen Elizabeth*; and by the lines annexed it should seem that the arms were those of her Majesty.

"Gallia vieta dedit Flores, invicta Leones  
Anglia, jus belli in Flore Leone suum.  
O sic, O semper ferat Elizabetha triumphos,  
Inclyta Gallorum Flore Leone suo."

I have a copy of the *Scriptores de Re Rusticâ*, printed at Zurich—"Tiguri per Jacobum Mazochium, 1528." The cover is impressed with armorial bearings. On one side are the arms of France and England, quarterly; supporters, a griffin and a greyhound; and on the other is an heraldic rose within scrolls inscribed,

"Hæc Rosa Virtutis de Celo missa sereno,  
Æternum florens regia Sceptra feret:"  
and supported by two angels. The ground is powdered with the sun, moon, and stars; and beneath the rose there is a cypher



This may stand for *Henricus* and *Elizabetha*, Hen. VII. and his Queen Elizabeth, of the House of York;—and the rose may have a reference to the union of the white and red roses. Of course, the impress must have been made previously to the printing of the book on the covers of which it appears. It is a thick duodecimo.

Pp. 91—95. SIR FRANCIS HUBERT. The name of this epic poet does not occur either in the *Theatrum Poetarum*, or in *Ritson's Biographia Poetica*. In the British Museum is preserved a copy of *Hubert's* "Historie of Edward the Second." The specimen which Mr. B. has furnished resembles not a little, *Drayton's* *Baron's Wars*. *Drayton's* stanza consists of eight lines; *Hubert's* but of seven, as follows,

"Flight was our best defence, and flye we did,  
So silly doves before proud Falcons flye,  
Till Gaveston in Scarborough-castle hid  
My peeres surpriz'd; whom Warwicke's Earl  
Syr Guy  
Beauchamp beheaded; so my Pierce did dye,  
A gloomy night concluded his faire morne,  
And fortunes darling ended fortunes eorne."

"When this brave Lord, great Lancaster, who late

This puissant force had now thus long retayn'd,  
As the first agent in this strange debate,  
At fatal Pomfret for these facts arrayn'd,  
'Gainst whom of all things they articulate,  
To whom these factions chiefly appertayn'd,  
Whose proofes apparent so directly sped,  
As from his body rest a reverent head."

Your readers may here compare the *measure* of these two poets; certainly there is not much *poetry* in either stanza. Two or three of *Hubert's* are not ill written, however; and perhaps I may hereafter send you a few very curious stanzas composed by *Drayton*.

P. 109. ELIZABETH GRYMSTON. This good dame, of the age of her namesake, the Virgin Queen, gives some maxims, well conceived, and not ill expressed. "There is no moment of time spent which thou art not countable for, and therefore, when thou hearest the clocke strike, think there is now another houre come, whereof thou art to yeeld a reckoning."—"The end of a disolute life is a desperate death. There never was president [precedent] to the contrary, but in the theefe in the gospel; in one, lest any shuld despaire; in one alone, lest any shuld presume."—"Evil thoughts are the devil's harbingers; for he lodgeth not but where they provide his entertainment."—"Let thy will be thy friend, thy mind thy companion, thy tongue thy servant."—"Time is the herald of trueth; and trueth the daughter of time."—"Let the limits of thy power, be the bounds of thy will."

Pp. 114, 119. LODGE'S SATYRES, &c. We have here a most extraordinary instance of early smoothness in versification; indeed I fully agree with the ingenious editor that, "the spirit, the sentiment, the language and versification of many passages in the satire which is printed, would not have disgraced the pens either of *Dryden* or *Pope*." It is singular, too, that this book, published in 1595, negatives *Hall's* claim of being the first English satirist. *Hall's* book was published in 1597;—he therefore himself was the second, notwithstanding his well-known lines:

"I first adventure, follow me who list,  
And be the second English satirist."

P. 174. ROBERT GREENE. "Twelve articles of the state of Spaine.—

- "The Cardinalls sollicite all :
- "The King graunts all :
- "The Nobles confirm all :
- "The Pope determines all :
- "The Cleargie disposeth all :
- "The Duke of Medina hopes for all :
- "Alonso receives all :
- "The Indians minister all :
- "The Souldiers eat all :
- "The People paie all :
- "The Monkes and Friers consume all :
- "And the Devil at last will carry away all.

London, printed 1589."—I quote this quaint *rigmaroll*, purely to shew how strangely error sometimes will creep in, and difficulties rise in things so well known as almost to render mistakes impossible. I am about to instance in two cases of *sign-posts*. Few things

can be so notorious; and yet even here, the lapse of a few years shall change their very name and description. I remember passing many years ago, through a court in Rosemary Lane, where I observed an ancient sign over the door of an alehouse; which was called "THE FOUR ALLS." There was the figure of a king, and on a label "I rule all;" the figure of a priest, motto—"I pray for all;"—a soldier—"I fight for all;" and a yeoman—"I pay all."—About two years ago I passed through the same thoroughfare—and looking up for my curious sign, I was amazed to see a painted board occupy its place—with these words inscribed—"THE FOUR AWLS."—In Whitechapel Road is a public-house which had a written sign,—"The Grave Morris." A painter was commissioned to embody the inscription; but this painter had not a poet's eye—he could not "body forth the form of things unknown;" in his distress he applied to a friend, who presently relieved him—and the painter delineated as well as he could—"The Graaf Maurice," often mentioned in the *Epistola Ho-chiana*.

P. 175. Mr. B. prints a story from *Greene* of a monk preaching and endeavouring to pass off a beautiful feather for a plume of the Angel Gabriel's wing, &c. — this tale is found originally in *Boccaccio*, who tells it with many additional particulars.

P. 179. THE REPENTANCE OF ROBERT GREENE must be a most interesting tract.

I heartily wish MR. BELOE success in the plan which he has projected. The perusal of his two volumes has given me considerable pleasure; and I doubt not but I shall be equally well entertained by those which are to follow.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

March 14, 1807.

E R.

To the Editor of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

Sir,—If the account of the introduction of the Cow-Pox into India, recorded in your Panorama, p. 976, be correctly stated, it affords a melancholy proof of rashness and precipitancy, for it is said that "several instances" occurred in Ceylon of secondary pustules "on parts of the body distant from the seat" of inoculation"—whereas DR. JENNER has again and again declared, that such eruptions never take place in the true cow-pox; and that their occurrence is a proof of the disease being a *spurious sort*, which is incapable of securing any individual from the small-pox. This remark is important; and in a case of such general concern, it becomes DR. JENNER and the East-India Vaccinators to come to a right understanding, lest they diffuse much mischief and uncertainty, in a vain attempt to exterminate an atmospheric disease.

MEDICUS.

London, 27 February, 1807.

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## DIDASCALIA.

## COVENT GARDEN.

On Tuesday, March 10, a new Comedy entitled *TOWN AND COUNTRY; OR, WHICH IS BEST?* was produced at this Theatre, written by Mr. Morton. The following are the *Dramatis Personæ*, arranged in the old fashioned stile, for the benefit of our readers.

|                                                             |                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Owen Glenroy, a Welch curate                                | - Mr. Murray.     |
| Reuben Glenroy, his eldest son, a philanthropist            | - Mr. Kemble.     |
| Captain Glenroy, his youngest son, a dissipated man         | - Mr. Brunton.    |
| Plastic, a gambler                                          | - Mr. C. Kemble.  |
| Trot, a cotton manufacturer                                 | - Mr. Blanchard.  |
| Cosey, a sentimental stock-broker                           | - Mr. Fawcett.    |
| Hawbuck, a Yorkshire latinist and clown, servant to Plastic | - Mr. Emery.      |
| Rosalie Somers, an heiress                                  | - Miss Brunton.   |
| Hon. Mrs. Glenroy, a high-flying elegante                   | - Mrs. Glover.    |
| Mrs. Trott, a stickler for high birth                       | - Mrs. Mattocks.  |
| Mrs. Moreen, house-keeper to the Somers' family             | - Mrs. Davenport. |

We shall not trouble our readers, thanks to the author, with an account of the fable, or moral; for there certainly is not that proper connection nor due arrangement of events, or punishment of base principles, to constitute either one or the other. Suffice it to say that the plot hinges principally on the adventures of a Miss Somers, a rich heiress; who is, when on the point of enjoying her inheritance, stolen from her friends in the country and brought to town, by the machinations of a fashionable villain, Plastic; but is luckily regained and married by Reuben Glenroy, a most profound, staunch, danger-hunting philanthropist. The scene first lies in Gloucestershire, then in Wales, and lastly in London.

The characters of this *Comedy* scarcely exhibit any novelty; they have been borrowed from a great variety of plays, but are new modelled in compliment to the reigning imbecility of fashion. We shall merely notice two, Plastic and Captain Glenroy, which will be found in the *Tragedy* of the Gamester, by the names of Stukely and Beverley. Among the eccentricities of the time, we now see the truth of Sir Fretful Plagiary's remarks, that "a dextrous plagiarist may do any thing:

"egad, he may take some of the best things "in my *Tragedy*, and transplant them into "his own *Comedy*."

The merit of this performance consists in its lively dialogue, and the bustle with which a variety of detached scenes are hurried before the audience. Our old friend Joe Miller, has contributed in no small degree towards the *wit* of the piece—nor is it deficient either in puns or sentiments. Some of the latter, although they savoured much too strongly of the German school, were admirably delivered by Mr. Kemble, whose acting in the animated scenes materially contributed to the salvation of the piece.

If this *Comedy* be not the best of this year's bad productions, we may safely affirm it is the *richest*; indeed it is the very essence of liberality.—We see a *sentimental stock-broker* so very generous, that he is perpetually pulling out his pocket book and dealing around his bank notes by hundreds and thousands, as if he did not know the value of them; which, for a stockbroker, we acknowledge is rather novel, nor by the bye do we think probable, although it may be what he calls quite comfortable!—A cotton manufacturer, who has amassed a large fortune by his spinning jennies, is so delighted when he is told that the confidential director of his business is gone off with £50,000, that he dances a jig in the greatest raptures, from one end of the stage to the other—this, also, we do not think extremely probable. — Glenroy, the philanthropist, although the son of a Welsh curate, is likewise wonderfully liberal with his purse. In short the pounds sterling are scattered about like peas in sowing time.

The *Comedy* is intolerably long, but this is a fault the author can easily mend; for as it cannot be called a regular play, but merely a parcel of detached scenes, he can readily leave out half; nor will the piece be the worse for it. If he were even to dispose of his favourite Welsh storm, we imagine the audience would not be displeased, judging from the *thundering* disapprobation it met with. We advise him to curtail the puns, made *ad captandum vulgus*; to leave out half a dozen palpable improbabilities, and obliterate twice as many vulgar oaths—the too frequent and marked attendants of modern dramatic literature and barren genius.

Notwithstanding a very violent opposition, this play received, owing to its bustle and vivacity, a majority of applause—and has been as carefully pulled off in the newspapers as if it had been written by a quack doctor.

A dialogue Epilogue was well delivered by Blanchard and Fawcett, and the actors displayed much attention to their respective parts, especially Mrs. Glover, who performed with great ease and spirit. Emery performed the Yorkshire booby (who, *not knowing English, speaks Latin!*) with his usual excellence. We regretted Mrs. Mattocks had not more done

for her by the author.—The following was sung by Miss Tyrer; it is a pleasing melody, and had a good effect.

Llewellen with his Patience dear,  
Was join'd in wedlock's band;  
When war's alarms assail his ear,  
The foe invades the land—  
He march'd among  
The valiant throng,  
All proud of heart was he;  
And smiling cried,  
My lovely bride,  
I'll soon return to thee,  
Oh! Eren wyle,  
I'll soon return to thee.

She hears the drum, the victors cry,  
Your laurels now prepare,  
She views their march with eager eye,  
Her lover is not there.

His knapsack blue,  
Shot thro' and thro',  
They laid down on her knee,  
And, sighing, cried,  
Ah, luckless bride,  
He'll ne'er return to thee!  
Oh! Eren wyle,  
He'll ne'er return to thee!

She lost her love, she lost her wits,  
She hasten'd far away;  
And now on Snowden's Cliffs she sits,  
And wildly sings her lay:  
My eyes I strain  
Across the plain,  
In hopes my love to see;  
My joy, my pride,  
Behold thy bride,  
Oh sweet return to me!  
Oh! Eren wyle,  
Oh sweet return to me!

DRURY LANE.

A new After Piece entitled THE YOUNG HUSSAR; OR, LOVE AND MERCY, was produced at this Theatre on Thursday March 12, written by Mr. Dimond; Music by Kelly.

This is another imitation of preceding pieces, and the principal part of the plot consists of a young soldier, selling his accoutrements to liberate his parent from prison; this occasions subsequent embarrassment, and his escape; till at length he is taken, and pardoned, in honour of filial affection. The reader will soon perceive from this slight detail how much resemblance it bears to the Anglo-German *Point of Honour* as well as another piece more recent and deservedly popular. Although the writing is not of the first order, as usual in operas, it is made the vehicle of introducing very charming music; and from such productions what more is expected in these sing song times?—Notwithstanding some opposition, it was received with applause.

OPERA.

The part of *Argenide*, in which Madame Catalani has lately appeared, and which want of room only prevented us from noticing before, was performed by Mrs. Billington last season, and every body was anxious to draw a comparison between them. But in truth, there is no comparison; for the manner in which Catalani delineated the part was so different, that she made it perfectly new. Her *Argenide* has no rival but Mrs. Siddons.

Hitherto, we had seen Madame Catalani only in the part of *Semiramide*: and although in that Opera, she was more admired by some for the brilliancy of her execution and the strength and extent of her powers, than for the softness of her voice, or for expression, we then observed that her tone was peculiarly impressive, and that in the cantabile her expression was exquisite. But, in *Argenide* she has so many opportunities of displaying her perfections in that respect, that those who were persuaded she sought more to astonish the hearer than to move the heart, have been most agreeably undeceived.

It seems as if Portogallo wished to surprise in *Semiramide*, and to touch the heart in *Argenide*—Madame Catalani skilfully adapts to each part its peculiar character. In the same manner she strictly adheres to the purpose of the composer in every thing she sings. Thus, in the first *Creutina*, (which was encored and rapturously applauded) we were charmed with the expressive simplicity of the first part *Oh quanto l'anima er mi Consoli*, &c. and struck with the contrast betwixt the sweet expression of *diletta imagine, di pace et amor*, and the force of the exclamation, *oh fato barbaro col tuo rigor!*

But the most interesting scene in the first act is, that in which *Argenide* deceives *Serse* by protestations of love, while at the same time she contrives to assure *Sebastes* of her unalterable constancy. In the dialogue, as well as in the beautiful air, *nel gran tempio*, Catalani's singing and acting were perfect: we only wish that the sweet words *mia dolce sposa* were not meant to deceive, as well as *goderomo in sen d'amore la piu gran felicità*.

The scene in the cavern, the duet of *Argenide* and *Sebastes*, the following scene and trio with *Serse*, are also very beautiful. We only wonder that *Argenide's* animation and fire do not produce corresponding feelings on the part of *Sebastes*.—The duet of *Argenide* and *Serse*, and the air which ends the first scene of the second act, *Di tanti mali miei*, produced great effect. Her acting in the 9th scene, where she addresses *Serse* after he has condemned his son to death, equalled the best tragic performance we have witnessed; she electrified the audience by a musical ejaculation of the most piercing effect.

## MEMOIRS OF M. DE LA HARPE.

CHAP. I.—*Birth—Pensioner at the University of Paris—Diderot—Tragedy of Earl of Warwick—New Philosophy—Voltaire—Feron—Visit to Ferney*

Jean François de la Harpe was born at Paris in 1740. His father, who was descended from a noble family in Switzerland, entered at a very early period of his life into the service of France. Though he was by no means at his ease in point of fortune, and could entertain but little hope of enriching himself in the career which he had chosen, he nevertheless married a young lady, who, though she could boast of birth, beauty, and the most amiable qualities of the mind, derived but little advantage from fortune. This marriage was attended with all the happiness that could be reasonably expected; but a numerous family soon occasioned those disquietudes which contracted means of support must produce in such a situation. Many of the children, however, died at an early period. M. de la Harpe, who was among the youngest of this numerous family, had already distinguished himself by an extraordinary prematurity of intellect, when he lost his parents, whose attentions to his education were now so necessary, and which would hereafter have enabled him to repay them for the sacrifices which their tenderness was disposed to make for him. His father was a member of the Order of St. Louis at the time of his death.

The young orphan, in this abandoned state, was indebted for maintenance and instruction to the charitable provisions which piety had formed for the relief of helpless childhood. Paris at that time possessed numerous establishments, where deserted children might obtain an asylum. Here the most delicate attentions were practised; and such of the orphans as had a claim from the rank and condition of their parents, to the distinctions of birth, were the objects of superior care; and no pains were spared to afford them the means of recovering the rank which they had lost.

The benevolent persons who had become the voluntary guardians of the young La Harpe, had sufficient interest to place him as a pensioner in a College of the University. Here his premature talents displayed themselves, and encouraged the most flattering expectations. It was from the pensioners that the colleges derived their principal eclat; and it was with their continual triumphs that these young students remunerated the pains which were bestowed on them. When children are thus left to themselves, when they are made to feel the necessity of succeeding in the duty which is imposed on them, when they have no aid or indulgence to expect from their parents, it is seldom that

they fail of rising to distinction. If in mature life, the struggles which talent sustains with want, interrupt the progress to that perfection which an author might otherwise attain; in childhood, on the contrary, this sort of constraint, disengaged, in general, from all care of the future, excites their emulation, animates their courage, and renders them capable of the greatest efforts.

M. de la Harpe, nevertheless, did not announce in the first classes, the brilliant talents which he afterwards displayed. He was placed in the college at rather too early a period; and several subjects which were at that time given him by way of exercise were not within the grasp of his young comprehension. He could not employ his hours as many do, in perplexing their minds with what they do not understand; nor would his admirable genius engage in enquiries of which he could not offer an adequate result. The solid powers of his reason, accompanied as they were with a brilliant imagination, conducted him to the most distinguished places, as soon as he was admitted into the higher classes. A long succession of years had elapsed, since the University of Paris could boast of such a renowned student. In the exercises of rhetoric he discovered the same ability as in every other. In two successive years, M. de la Harpe bore away the palm of honour, as well as all the other principal prizes. His success was without example.

At this period, though the people of Paris were chiefly occupied in the most frivolous pursuits, an attention was occasionally given to circumstances of a serious cast, and connected with general utility; particularly, if they possessed any thing of original character. Thus the success of M. de la Harpe became the subject of general conversation. It grew into a kind of fashion to invite him to private parties; and this young man appears to have obtained a large share of public admiration, before he had completed his collegiate studies. Such flattering attentions were sufficient to turn the strongest head; nevertheless, M. de la Harpe, inexperienced as he was, in men and manners, did not suffer himself to be carried away by that general infatuation, which however violent for the moment, always proves a transient emotion. It is the common fate of premature talents, to dazzle for a moment, and then sink into the most profound obscurity; but this was not the mortifying destiny of M. de la Harpe. Without indulging a fond reliance on the exaggerated praises which poured in upon him, he continued to pursue his studious labours. His reason informed him that the triumphs of the college are neither solid nor durable. Though, to the flattering succession of those which he obtained, the sense and decided tone of M. de la Harpe employed in his discussions, and which the habits of social decorum could not correct, has been frequently

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attributed. This opinion however, is by no means correct. The intimate acquaintances of this celebrated writer all agree that an extreme frankness of disposition, and above all, a clear conviction of his opinions, were the causes of this defect in his character; and are of too noble a nature not to bear their apology along with them.

The enemies of M. de la Harpe have pretended that he was guilty of ingratitude towards M. Asselin, the Principal of the college, which had received, maintained, and instructed him. This imputation however, has been refuted again and again; and a statement of the facts connected with it, will be sufficient to prove the fallacy of such an opinion. M. de la Harpe had composed some verses on one of the Professors, the ridiculous parts of whose character rendered him a fit subject for the satiric muse. Some time after, a poem of similar cast appeared against Asselin; the scholars, and probably the author of the offensive verses himself, affected to attribute them to the young poet, who was known to have exercised his genius in satirical composition. This early attack on his reputation was attended with very injurious consequences. It actually occasioned his being committed to a house of correction; but though he constantly maintained that the libel did not proceed from him, and though the author himself was afterwards discovered, the public opinion inconsiderately attached the guilt of ingratitude to the character of M. de la Harpe.

Immediately after his second year of rhetoric, he began to form connections with literary men. Diderot was the first of them; but, though the enthusiastic spirit of that sophist was peculiarly calculated to seduce a young man, M. de la Harpe, in the very first conversation he had with him, formed a just estimate of his character. Among the manuscript notes which he left behind him, there is the following very curious recital of this conversation; we shall let it speak for itself, and give the portrait of Diderot in the genuine colours of nature.

"I was never," says M. de la Harpe, "intimately connected with him, and I never liked him. But I have seen enough of him to form a tolerable judgment of his character, and he was the first distinguished literary man with whom I had any communication. It was during the vacation, I was just seventeen, and I had just returned from a country visit, where a friend of M. Diderot had favoured me with a letter of introduction to him. His essay on dramatic poetry had lately appeared, and I was very much dissatisfied with it. I was at this time overflowing with classical knowledge, and had been instructed by masters of pre-eminent taste. I accordingly, and without reserve, attacked the philosopher on his principles of poetry, with all the inconsiderate zeal of

"my age and character. Diderot, whose only object was to dispense instruction to a young man, was so far from being offended at my objections, that he entered at large into his defence. Struck as I was, when he assumed the appearance of a man possessed with a devil, I became more occupied in considering him than his arguments, and made him no other reply, but such as was necessary to carry on the dispute, or rather to continue his preaching, as one word was sufficient to keep him going for half an hour, and any subject served as a text for his eloquence. The sitting continued about four hours; though he was generally either standing or walking about; and when he chanced to sit down, the pantomime continued. For my part I frequently availed myself of his fits of enthusiasm, to sit quiet and examine him at my ease. His most familiar and habitual gesture was to shut his eyes, as if invoking inspiration. He then stood still, with his head in an elevated position, and his arms hanging motionless by his side, while the words falling from his mouth recalled to my mind the comparison of the *flakes of snow*, applied with so much simplicity by Homer to the eloquence of Nestor. From this ecstatic mode of delivering his sentiments, from this prophetic attitude, he suddenly started with a rude emotion and violent expression. *Well now, and what is it possible for any one to reply to that?* At the same moment he threw his night-cap with the utmost violence to the end of the room, when picking it up with all possible gravity, (for I was determined not to interrupt his pantomime) and replacing it on his head, he exclaimed in an oracular tone—*Nothing*. I must confess that the whole of this scene appeared to me perfectly ridiculous; nor did it tend to set off his doctrine, which I thought altogether false, or to give the least energy to his dogmatic babbling. He probably discovered from my countenance, that he had filled me with astonishment, but without producing any serious effect on my mind; for he concluded by saying, and it was the best he did say, *If you were to be seen on one side, listening to me in this calm and quiet mood, and myself on the other hand exerting a quadruple energy to convince you, it must appear that I am supporting a system altogether new, and of my own invention; and that you have been defending one which is as old as the world*. This, it is true, was a very ingenious way of accounting for his enthusiasm and my tranquillity; but the impression was made: I was naturally an enemy to every kind of affectation, and nothing had ever appeared to me so out of nature, as the whole conduct of this man. In fact, he disgusted me, and I could

"consider him in no other point of view, than as a missionary of a very bad taste, and who would never make a proselyte of me."

This scene gives a very just idea of the character of Diderot. M. de la Harpe, in the latter part of his life, frequently amused himself in committing to paper any circumstances which occurred to his mind, respecting the persons with whom he had lived in social intercourse. His object, however, was nothing more than to paint the manners of the times; and he never noted down any thing which might lessen the favourable opinion entertained of those, whose conduct furnished the materials for his observations. We shall select the most interesting of them, being persuaded that it will afford pleasure to hear M. de la Harpe himself occasionally speak of those things which made a strong impression on his mind, whether they happened in the world at large, or in the society of lettered men.

It will not appear extraordinary, that M. de la Harpe should have considered M. Diderot's treatise on dramatic poetry, as a subject for ridicule. He was at this time composing his tragedy of Warwick, in the construction of which, he most scrupulously adhered to the path marked out by the great masters of the drama. A few poems, which though they evidently manifested symptoms of collegiate origin, had been favourably received in the world, and justified the opinion which had been formed of the young poet. When his Tragedy was finished, he already enjoyed a considerable degree of reputation; nor did he experience those mortifications which generally accompany the dramatic writer when he enters on his career. The actors themselves were disposed to favour him; nor did they hesitate to spread abroad the most favourable opinions of his play. Notwithstanding this premature reputation, which on such an occasion is replete with disadvantage, Warwick was crowned with a success, of which there had been no example since the tragedies of Voltaire appeared on the French stage. Hitherto M. de la Harpe had not encountered any obstacle; every thing had concurred to ensure him success, and to present him with every advantage to the world. The intoxication however of his first triumph, blinded him as to the future; and soon it will be seen what disgrace succeeded to the delusive honours which he had received. If the public had manifested too much indulgence to the first essays of M. de la Harpe, it afterwards practised a degree of severity against him, which bordered on injustice.

At this epocha, the sect of pretended philosophers had attained its highest degree of credit. As it extended its influence over the political as well as moral world, it also possessed itself of the realms of literature, whose ho-

nours it distributed. It alone enjoyed the power to confer or destroy reputation. The mediocrity which it protected was certain of success, while the talents which had not submitted to its influence, were persecuted or despised. The employment of *Lettres de cachet* was in the hands of these preachers of atheism, and of anarchy; and it was no uncommon event for those who pleaded the cause of God and their prince, to be committed to the state prisons if they had dared to wound the vanity of any philosopher in power. M. de la Harpe, who had announced superior talents, and already acquired a high dramatic reputation, was earnestly sought after by this sect, who, while it had increased its gang with writers of an inferior class, was not without its solicitude to enlist those who would give it eclat. The hope of obtaining the prizes of the academy was encouraged in the young poet; it was suggested to him, that he might one day be admitted into that society, which modern philosophy had selected for its favourite resort; in short, no means were neglected that might seduce him. Without connections, and without resources, his situation was beset with difficulties. It was to be presumed, that if he turned his back upon these advances, the sect would become enraged at the indignity, and exercise its vengeance. His talents would have been stifled in their birth, the theatre and the academy would have closed against him, and any works which he might have published, would have been successfully derided by the sarcasms of the philosophers.

M. de la Harpe appeared at a very early age in the career of public life, and finding that the general opinions were conformable to those of the philosophers, he unreflectingly adopted the tenets which are the most indulgent to the passions of youth. Nevertheless, his decided preference of solid learning preserved him from those excesses, in which the sophists of his time indulged themselves; and as he could not attack them openly, he employed indirect means, sometimes in conversation, and occasionally in the polemical writings of the day, to expose their absurdity. We have already seen the opinion which he formed of Diderot, and the boldness he assumed in disputing with him, at the very moment when the philosophic party was so numerous, and had such a predominant influence in the literary world.

The first public advance which M. de la Harpe made to the philosophers, was to dedicate Warwick to M. de Voltaire. His address on the occasion does not contain a single opinion which either good sense or pure taste would disavow. The author made his principal attack on the unreserved employment of maxims, and proverbial sentences, so frequently found in modern tragedies. He maintains with great truth, that they interrupt the un-

folding of the passions; and as they deviate from the expressions of nature, destroy every illusion of the theatre. It cannot indeed be denied, that M. de Voltaire was not altogether free from this defect, even in his best tragedies. M. de la Harpe was neither blind to the imperfections of a poet for whom he entertained an exaggerating admiration, or perhaps his knowledge of mankind induced him to suppose it possible, that M. de Voltaire would not perceive that a letter so charged with pompous eulogiums of him, was indirect censure of his tragedies. The Poet of Ferney, who was chief of the sect, contrived his answer with no common art. Displeased that the young man had not declared openly for the new opinions, he strove to seduce him by the praises which he heaped upon him. This letter, with all its elegant frivolity, contrives to abuse *Ferney*, and to be pleasant at the expence of the clergy. As M. de la Harpe could not dispense with publishing it with his tragedy, he created an irreconcilable enemy in the editor of the *Année Littéraire*; and thus, though without any avowal on his part, he found himself advanced to a place among the modern philosophers.

The dedication of Warwick however, did not please the whole of them. Diderot could not disguise his ill humour on the occasion, and was particularly active in maintaining, that the principles of the author were in direct contradiction to the new laws of poetry. De la Harpe in his manuscript notes, relates a conversation which he had with Diderot on this subject, and in which the philosopher played a very comical part. "I had not seen him, he says, for near two years, when I presented my first work to the theatre, and about three months after that event, I took an opportunity to call upon him. I found M. de Pesai there, a fellow collegian, and still in some degree favourable, though intimately connected with Dorat, who was no longer a friend of mine. Diderot was very much piqued at my long absence, but still more, at my having neglected to communicate with him on the subject of my first tragedy; and still more perhaps, that it had been so highly favoured on the theatre, as to raise the author of it to literary distinction. This was very apparent from the cold and dignified reception which he gave me before a third person, as well as from the tone of his first salutations, which were in fact, little better than reproaches. He affected not to say a word to me respecting my play; but Pesai spoke of it in such a manner, that he was under the necessity of acknowledging that he had not read it. This was not very polite; but it must also be acknowledged, that I had failed in the attention due to him, by not presenting him with a copy. The conversation turned on

"the letter to Voltaire, which of course is published with the tragedy, and had made some noise. That letter is full of vanity," said Diderot, with a very grave aspect; and forgetting at the same time, that he had not read the piece. What, said I to him, you have not read Warwick! yet have read the letter to Voltaire! His embarrassment was instant and very visible; he blushed, and was so confounded, that he could not articulate his words. I did not therefore, press him further on the occasion. I have not yet forgotten the effect produced on my mind, by the pitiful part which a man of the age of Diderot had now played, and before a third person, merely from having told a lie, suggested by vanity and ill humour. In what a degraded state did the philosopher appear to me, from this base attempt to humble a young man, whose only crime was a failure of exterior respect to one who assumed obligation where none was due. This presumptuous and domineering spirit, completed my disgust of him."

The representations of the tragedy were not, however, sufficient to support a young man who frequented the best company; and who was not yet habituated to the practice of a rigid economy. It became necessary therefore for him, to employ his talents in some lucrative pursuit. The direction of a journal presented itself as affording the advantages his situation demanded; and his high reputation for genius and scholarship obtained him admission among the editors of the *Gazette Littéraire*, a publication entirely devoted to the philosophers; but where, nevertheless, some cutting articles were occasionally found. Marmontel, Saurin, Damillville, furnished materials for it; and Voltaire, old as he was, contributed to it. M. de la Harpe was the only one who acted with some degree of precaution. Neither prejudice, nor party spirit ever led him so far astray, as to blacken superior talents; and to cry up inferior attainments. He now unfolded the character which he would assume in the career of criticism. The *Gazette Littéraire* was published in opposition to the *Journal of Ferney*. This person already piqued at the answer of Voltaire to the dedication of Warwick, never forgave M. de la Harpe for having enlisted himself in the number of his declared enemies. From this moment, the *Année Littéraire* teemed with severities against Warwick and its author; nay, so blinded was its resentment, that it denied him the possession of any claim whatever to learning or talents. It is not to be supposed, that such apparent injustice could produce the effects which were intended. It too often indeed affected with severe mortification and alarm the mind of a young man, who had no resources but his talents. The public however, was not misled by such violent and ill founded opinions; and

the tragedy of M. de la Harpe continued to be received on the stage with undiminished applause.

An opportunity soon presented itself to appreciate the real literary powers of the new critic. It is not in passing judgment on works which produce no sensation, that a writer can establish a character for discernment and taste in a public journal; he has on such occasions merely to pursue the beaten track, and all will be right. But it is when one of those adventurous works appear, which, though written in direct contradiction to the rules of legitimate composition, finds at first a favourable reception, that a man possessing a strong well ordered mind, familiar with classical learning, and qualified to decide on an art, in which he has himself been crowned with success, has the courage to oppose the general opinion, to discover faults where others thought they had perceived beauties; and without passing the limits of moderate criticism proves to the public that its admiration has been taken by surprise. The *Siege of Calais*, which first appeared on the theatre at this period, met with a success equal to that of the *Cid*. This piece, it is true, contains some beauties; but on the whole, its natural place is among those works which have been just mentioned. M. de la Harpe was the only critic who did not suffer himself to be led away by the general enthusiasm. In two articles replete with knowledge and argument, he boldly exposed the faults of the play; and at the same time, did not neglect to excite a due admiration of the few happy thoughts which it possessed. This criticism, as just as it was moderate, produced an uncommon sensation on the public mind; and M. de Voltaire, who did not love Du Belloy, complimented M. de la Harpe in the most flattering terms on the occasion. He endeavoured at the same time, to engage him in his quarrels; and to make him the instrument of his passions. Flattery was always employed by the old philosopher as the engine of seduction. M. de la Harpe was at this time employed on his tragedy of *Timoleon*, and M. de Voltaire, who had frequently written libels against *Crebillon*, and was very anxious to sacrifice him altogether, considered the young poet as equal to the task of destroying his long established reputation. "There are fine things in *Rhadamistus*," said he to "M. de la Harpe, but I trust that your *Timoleon* will prove a superior production. "There is something more than fine things in *Rhadamistus*," answered M. de la Harpe, "for there is a fine tragedy in it."

Although M. de la Harpe had attacked with such force of argument the faults of the *Siege of Calais*, the extraordinary success of this piece had encouraged him to exercise his talents in the same branch of literature; and he was doubtless, impressed with the confidence that

he should be able to avoid the errors of other dramatic writers. Among the subjects which the History of France offers, he found but one suited to his purpose, and that was in a very remote period of her annals. Pharamond appeared to him to wear the complexion of heroic times, and to offer a picture of manners new to the stage, and peculiarly suited to theatrical representation. It was his object to render the plot interesting, and to fill it with incidents less improbable than those of Du Belloy. The plan of this work was almost finished when M. de la Harpe accepted the invitation of Voltaire, and paid a visit to Ferney.

[To be continued.]

#### To the Editor of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

SIR,

As you have favoured the public with an account of the Mouths of the Cattaro, and as that part of the continent has become an object of contention among the belligerent powers, perhaps you may be induced to insert the following official documents, which were presented to Buonaparte in 1798, by two of his commissaries who were sent to Greece. Your humble servant, C. W.

#### MEMORIAL RELATING TO ALBANIA, ROMELIA, AND THE MOREA.

##### To Citizen General Buonaparte.

Citizen General, Albania is divided into two parts; one, bordering on Dalmatia, is inhabited by Turks and Catholic Christians: the latter constitute the force of the Pacha of Scutari; but, groaning under a yoke which daily becomes more intolerable, they are ready to join the first Christian power which should present itself to liberate them.

The inhabitants of the Mouths of the Cattaro can set on foot 10,000 effective men. The Montenegrins may be reckoned at 25,000, all independent, and mortal enemies of the Turks. These warlike people occupy the frontiers of Dalmatia from the sea to the mountains.

The other division of Albania commences at la Vallona, 100 miles distant from the frontiers of Dalmatia, and extends to the isthmus of the Morea. This whole tract of country, about 200 miles in length, is likewise inhabited by Turks and Greeks. The latter form six-sevenths of the population.—The country is governed by five Pachas, who are always at war.

In the jurisdiction of Scimarra are nineteen villages, peopled by about 10,000 Greeks, who are capable of bearing arms, and have been independent for three centuries. How-

ever, they have lately been obliged to submit to the forces of Ali Pacha. He resides at present in Gianina, the capital, which contains 30,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are Greeks. His jurisdiction extends over three hundred villages, peopled by about 100,000 men. In short, beginning at Prevesa, and going towards Sugli, six leagues from thence, the abode of a free people; Arta, at the bottom of the gulph of Prevesa, Gianina, and the whole extent of territory between the two gulphs of Prevesa and Lepanto, as far as the isthmus of the Morea, offer 300,000 Greeks capable to carry arms, and 40,000 Turks.

#### *Plan of the Morea.*

The conquest of Greece depends on that of the Morea. This peninsula has a periphery of 750 miles, and is nearly circular. For produce it is the richest part of the Levant; it contained formerly about two millions of souls, but the number is at present reduced to 300,000, including 27,000 Turks and 40,000 Mainotes. The force of the Turks consists of six strong posts, *viz.* Patras in the gulph of Lepanto, Neocastron, Modon, Corone, Napoli di Romania, and Monovassia. They are badly furnished, and weakly guarded. Ten or twelve thousand men united with the Mainotes, two or three frigates in the gulph of Lepanto to arrest the passage of the Albanian Turks, and six of the line in the sea of Napoli, would be sufficient to stop all succours which might be thrown in by the Turks.

It would be a necessary precaution to occupy the isthmus of Kamigli (Corinth), which is six miles in width: on the land side it is shut in by steep rocks, and there is only a narrow pass leading to the Morea.—These measures would not only insure the possession of the Morea, but open a road for the conquest of all Greece. The Greeks in Albania, the moment they saw the French in possession of that rich peninsula, would rise, and the French would be received with open arms.

#### *Remarks on Maina.*

Maina is the Cape Corse of the Morea, and the abode of the real descendants from the Lacedemonians, from whom they have not materially degenerated. The population amounts to 40,000 souls, of whom 15,000 are capable at any time of taking up arms. Though this number may appear exaggerated, it is not so, from reckoning the refugee Greeks from all parts. For the last thirty years the Mainotes pay a small tribute, on condition that the Turks never set foot on their territory.

The country is divided into fifteen districts, each governed by a captain with unlimited

powers: but should any one dare to abuse them he would soon be deposed. A Bey presides over the fifteen captains, who can, by virtue of his authority, restrain their caprice and injustice. But the same motive which controuls the captains, and obliges them to be amicably disposed towards the people, equally confines the Bey to his district; and it is only the mildness and rectitude of his conduct which can gain him the public esteem.

The captains and the Bey derive no other emolument from their places than what they draw from the people by the following method: each captain is the only person who buys the oil in his district; on a certain day he fixes the price, and then every body is obliged to let him have it at that price.—Hence he derives a considerable benefice for the maintenance of his household and his guard, which consists of thirty men.

Besides oil, Maina produces silk, cotton, and small cattle. The climate is temperate, and the air and water very fine, except in particular places. The natives are healthy, very active, sober, modest, and courageous. Whenever the Turks attack them with a superior force, they make use of a stratagem which has always succeeded hitherto.—Near the sea are large caverns, where they conceal their families and goods before hostilities commence. Most of them are supplied with springs, and, being among the precipices, they are almost inaccessible. After these precautions, the Mainotes take their station and wait for the enemy. If they find themselves too weak, they retreat and disperse in the mountains. However, they harass the Turks incessantly, particularly in the night, beat them in detail, and oblige them to retreat with considerable loss. The hatred they bear to the Turks would redouble their courage, especially when supported by an army headed by Buonaparte.

MEMORIAL ON THE GREEK ISLANDS NOW  
BELONGING TO THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,  
ONE AND INDIVISIBLE.

#### *To Citizen General Buonaparte.*

Citizen General, the Greek islands in the Ionian sea amount to eight, *viz.* Corfu, Paxo, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cefalonia, Zante, Cerigo, and Cerigoto.

Corfu, lying in long. 40, lat. 37½, is no great distance from the Adriatic gulph, and only three miles from Albania. Its circumference is 100 miles, and the population is reckoned at 60,000 souls. The port is large and safe, guarded by two strong ports, and the city stands between them. Oil is the principal produce; they have very little corn and wine; provisions are imported from Albania: the air is very fine; the inhabitants are healthy, and enjoy a fine constitution.



They received the news of their union with the French Republic with inexpressible delight.

Paxo lies six miles to the south of Corfu. It is 25 miles in circumference; it mostly produces oil; the port is very good for merchantmen; the air is very wholesome; population 25,000.

Santa Maura is 70 miles from Corfu, and 30 in circumference. The soil is very fertile, and produces a great deal of oil, corn, and wine; but the salt-marshes render the air unwholesome. A very narrow bridge unites it to the continent. The port is very good for merchant vessels; it is defended, as well as the bridge, by a fortress. The inhabitants are reckoned at 30,000.

Ithaca is four miles from Santa Maura; it is only six in circumference; the produce consists of corn and some oil; the air is very fine; the natives are very healthy, and of good morals; population 5000.

Cefalonia is one mile from Ithaca, and its circumference 150; inhabitants 80,000; raisins and oil the chief produce; but its great resource is navigation, as it can send to sea 150 vessels, of which fifty carry from ten to four and twenty guns each. It contains men of great merit, and sincere patriots; the municipalities are composed of men of learning; and their proclamations breathe nothing but humanity and morality. The nobility are not so uncoth as in some other islands.

Zante is 40 miles from Cefalonia; 60 in circumference, and contains 40,000 souls; raisins and oil constitute its chief wealth; the former yielded a revenue of three millions of livres annually, but the people suffer since the loss of their trade with the English.—There is only one port for large vessels, and two for small ones. The air is very good, and the island owes its opulence solely to the indefatigable industry of its cultivators. The numerous assassinations committed there was the cause of the inhabitants being disarmed; but the Venetian Governor, not to extinguish entirely their warlike spirit, had instituted a *Petropalemos*, or fighting with stones, at certain times of the year. One half of the city was matched against the other; it was the same in the villages. They fought in the plain; many fathers of families became the victims; and their deaths or their wounds fomented hereditary hatred between families. The French have endeavoured to abolish this barbarous custom.

Cerigo lies 200 miles from Zante; it is 66 in circumference; the population is reckoned at only 5500. The port of Avlemona, where all kinds of vessels may ride with safety, is on the east side; and to the south stands the city of Capsagli, with a port, but very insecure even for small vessels. The territory, though mostly sterile, is fertile in particular

parts, and produces corn sufficient for the island if the spring season is dry. The fruits are excellent; the inhabitants are peaceable and respectable. Under the old government, neither assassination nor theft was known.

Cerigoto is situated between Cerigo and Candia; it is inhabited by seventeen families of Spacciotes, who are independent of Turkey.

#### Observations.

Besides the above islands, France possesses four places on the coast of Albania, viz. Butrinton, Parga, Prevesa, and Venisa.

Parga, 40 miles from Corfu, is impregnable in point of situation. Three hundred families constitute the population; having no territory of their own, they work for the Turks.

Prevesa is 70 miles from Corfu, and lies in the same gulph. They reckon 14,000 inhabitants, and the number increases daily, owing to the families who take refuge there from Turkish oppression. The territory is not proportioned to the population. The city is defended by a small fort, and the country is guarded by a certain number of men, as is the case throughout Albania.

Venisa is a small city with a fortress; the territory is fertile, and has an extent of corn. It lies in the gulph of Arta.

#### General Remarks.

The possession of the Ionian islands is very precarious without the Morea, which maintains them. The conquest of that peninsula ensures the possession of Greece. Russia is not without her views on that country. Besides, the Emperor being master of Dalmatia, and having the inhabitants of Cattaro and Montenegro, can easily penetrate into Greece. Now the Greeks are roused, and wish for liberty at any price, they will embrace the party of the first power which shall present itself, under pretence of breaking their chains; though they know that French liberty is the *only true one*.

Citizen General, if I have taken the liberty of exposing my sentiments, it is because not a moment should be lost.

(Signed) P. STEPHANOPOLI,  
For himself and his Uncle.

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#### ON PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

[From the German of Meusel.]

Augustus added a brilliancy to the library at Alexandria, which was called *Sebasteum*, but the fanaticism of the Christians destroyed it. During this period we find no mention made of a public library at Athens, though the rage for study presupposes a great collection of books. The first public library in Constantinople appears to have been founded by the Emperor Constantius. Julian added to it all the MSS. he could collect. It

amounted by degrees to 120,000 volumes, and seven Greek and Roman transcribers were attached to it, paid by the Emperor, to write new copies and correct the old.

In Antioch there was a large public library in the temple of Trajan, which was destroyed during the reign of Jovian.

From the example of Augustus, many of his successors collected books. Tiberius had a library in that part of the palace which he built. But the most famous library was in the temple of Peace, said to have been founded by Vespasian. In the second century Trajan established one, which was styled the *Ulpian*, from him. It was particularly celebrated for the number of *Libris linteis*. During the reign of Commodus, the Capitoline library was destroyed by lightning. The history of the third century mentions the library of the younger Gordian, consisting of 62,000 volumes, which were bequeathed to him by his tutor.

The destructive inroads of the barbarian nations, the fault of seldom transcribing the best works of antiquity, and the dearth (in the sixth century), owing to taxes, of the most general and almost indispensable materials, namely, the Egyptian Papyrus, and other circumstances, were highly prejudicial to the collecting of books.

At the commencement of the fifth century there were twenty-nine public libraries in Rome. The fine one belonging to the Bishop of Hippo, in North Africa, was destroyed by the Vandals. In the seventh century the libraries at Constantinople, and generally throughout the East, suffered very much by wars and fires, particularly under Chosroes. During the disputes in the eighth century, respecting the worship of images, most of the monastic libraries were carried away or destroyed. From the middle of the ninth, and in the eleventh centuries, when the learned families of *Basilius* and *Comnenus* ascended the throne, many new libraries were formed; particularly in the convents throughout the Archipelago, and on Mount Athos.

In the seventh century, at the beginning of their great revolution, the Arabs are said to have burnt the libraries remaining in Alexandria. But later historians, namely Gibbon, Reinhard, and Heeren, have raised very great doubts on the subject. Afterwards, when the Arabs began to cultivate the sciences, they collected numerous works. The arts began to flourish again in Alexandria, and a large library of Arabian MSS. was formed. The Caliph El Mamun, in the ninth century, bought up a great quantity of Greek and other MSS. and had them sent to Bagdad.

In the western world, after the latter part of the eighth century, collections were made owing to the encouragement given by Charles the Great; particularly for the monastic

schools in France and Germany. Those of St. Germain des Prés, Fulda, Corvey, and Hirschau, were the richest. MSS. were greatly increased after the establishment of the Benedictines of Clugny, and of the Carthusians in the eleventh century. Some of the Anglo-Saxon kings of England were disposed to erect public libraries. Many works were brought from Ireland, where the sciences had been much earlier cultivated. The most famous library was that at York. Copying was very common in England during the eighth and following century. But the invasion of the Normans, in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, was as injurious to the libraries there, as it was in France; Ireland was more fortunate.

During the latter part of the ninth, as well as in the tenth and eleventh centuries, the sciences were generally neglected in Italy, consequently there was no taste for copying and collecting MSS.

In the twelfth century there were seventy public libraries in Arabian Spain, which contained 250,000 volumes.

In the fifteenth century, particularly after the art of printing was discovered, the taste for forming large libraries considerably increased. About 1450, the foundation of the Vatican library was laid, as well as the Medician at Florence, St. Mark's, at Venice, St. Paul's, London, Trinity College, Cambridge, and at Ofen, in Hungary, Vienna, &c.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE APPROACHES BY WATER TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

##### PART I.

##### *Of the Canal from the Black Sea.*

The present situation of affairs between the Russians and Turks, gives an interest to whatever is connected with the power, the disposition, or the fate of either empire. We propose therefore to avail ourselves of those sources of information with which we have been favoured, by persons of the highest character, or by circumstances attending our connections, to give an accurate idea of the relative situations of those powers now in arms against each other. We cannot, however, forget the presence of a British fleet at Constantinople, which induces us to attend in the first instance to the maritime condition of the Ottoman capital.

It is well known that this city stands on a point of land at the bottom of the canal, which flows southward from the Euxine to the sea of Marmora, and thence to the Hellespont, and the Archipelago. It may, therefore, be approached by water, either from above, or from below. The Russians

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by possessing the northern shores of the Euxine, and by having established docks in the ports of those shores, and a considerable maritime power on this sea, have approached much nearer to the Porte than ever they were before: by having been permitted to pass in merchant vessels from the Euxine to the Archipelago, and the Mediterranean, and in men of war with troops, to Corfu, and the republic of the Seven Islands, they have acquired a complete knowledge of the passage, and cannot have failed to have made remarks, which they may now turn to good account.

For these reasons we place first a military survey of the canal of the Bosphorus, from Constantinople to the Euxine. It is principally translated from the work of M. Le Chevalier, (best known in England, by his description of the plain of Troy) who was commissioned for this purpose; and who may be considered as making the following report to Buonaparte. It will be observed, that, the approaches to Constantinople by land, form no part of his report; but his remarks are limited to the water. France had not, could not have, any naval force on the Black sea, or any view on the residence of the Sultan, which could be realized from that quarter. The case is different by land: and therefore, whatever report M. Le Chevalier might deliver on that subject, it is wisely suppressed: because, "*beaucoup se prépare, mais rien n'est fait.*"

#### OF THE BLACK SEA.

The five principal rivers which fall into the Black Sea, bring down a prodigious quantity of sand; this is spread into all the creeks, and arms of the shore, even the most distant from the mouths of those rivers: where the winds sometimes raise the sand into hills and banks. The shore of the Black Sea is generally bold, and formed of layers of rock, frequently inclined, and mingled with layers of clay or gravel; covered above with a good depth of black soil; occasionally stoney, but very susceptible of cultivation. There is no sand any where except at the mouths of the rivers: even the banks of the Nieper, and the Niester, on the edge of the sea, are composed of a strong earth, which sustains itself perpendicularly; whence we may conclude, that the sands which those rivers bring, come from a distance, and those found in the creeks, are driven thither by currents.

The commerce of the Black Sea might be much more advantageous to Turkey itself, and to the nations of Europe, if it were conducted by expert sailors, and more intelli-

gent dealers; but, the navigation is so tedious as to render the goods extremely costly, and the awkwardness of the dealers, unfurnished with extensive assortments of goods, enhances the price, by delaying the departure of the vessels. Partly for this reason, the Turks prefer small craft, to large ships, for the navigation of this sea: they store all things on board in the order in which they are received, without any regard to their weight, or ballasting.

Besides, no public work in favour of commerce is thought on. The bad condition of the roads which lead to the different maritime cities, and the want of quays, or wharfs, for the convenient loading or unloading of goods, are a perpetual source of expense, and of injurious delay.

The principal merchandizes exported from this country, are grain, (reserved ordinarily for Constantinople) wools, wood, pitch, hemp, wax, honey, leather, cotton, and copper. They may receive clothing, coffee, sugar, laces of gold and silver; wine also, and other imports.

The Turks have two ways by which to protect the commerce of the Black Sea, and secure the supply of their capital; the first is, by forming a marine, superior to that of the Russians, under able and experienced commanders: the other is, in becoming masters, the very instant of a rupture, of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, or strait of *Zabache*, by taking Taiman, and the adjacent part of the Crimea; at the same time seizing Kilbourn, to close the entrance of the Nieper against the ships of the enemy. The coast of the Abazes, being well situated for such an enterprize, would furnish all requisites for such an undertaking: the same may be said of Ocza-kow; which, if well provided with troops, stores, and vessels, would afford an opportunity of rapidly assaulting Kilbourn; and of taking it, before the Russians could have time to come to its assistance.

The harbour of Warna, which appears to be safe, and proper to receive a fleet, is bounded on one side by the point of *Galata*, on the other by that of *Soganlik*. A great number of vessels is perpetually arriving here, to load for Constantinople, corn, fowls, eggs, butter, and cheese; as well as wine for Cherson. A population of about 16,000 inhabitants, Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, and the lading of a great part of the commodities necessary for the subsistence of the capital, render Warna too important to be neglected, as to the defence of it, against an enemy. It is therefore essential to fortify it better, and to defend the anchorage, by batteries placed on the different heights which surround it.

The country adjacent to Warna is partly uncultivated: the town contains twelve mosques, two Greek churches, and a belfry.

built within twenty-five or thirty years, in which is placed a clock with a bell: the only place in Turkey where this sound is heard.

The gulf of Bourgas, the middle of which is in N. lat.  $42^{\circ} 22'$ , in an extent of about four leagues and a half in width, by five in depth, contains many places where the largest vessels may anchor. Bourgas, the principal place in this gulf, is the station of a great transit trade with Constantinople.

The windings of the Bosphorus, a canal from the Black Sea to the Propontis, are not insensible, and gliding, like those of rivers, they are, on the contrary, sharp and angular; from space to space, its banks present an obstacle perpendicular to its course, which diminishes the impetuosity of its current, and renders it more calm, and more navigable.

At quitting the Pontus Euxinus, it follows the direction of north-east to south-west, to the gulph of *Bouuk-déré*, whence it bends westward till it approaches the promontory *Kislar Bouroun*. Again resuming its north-easterly course, it reaches Constantinople, where it enters the Propontis.

In a word, the Bosphorus forms seven different elbows, which occasion the same number of currents, whose strength is felt in particular directions. These seven currents have so much power, that vessels in full sail, and impelled by the most favourable wind, have some difficulty in overcoming them. In the last war between the Turks and Russians, I saw the Ottoman fleet obliged to be towed, to the very entrance of the Black Sea.

The effect of these currents on the port of Constantinople, is to prevent its being choaked by accumulations of sand, &c.

*On the Means of defending Constantinople from Invasion, on the Side of the Canal leading from the Black Sea.*

The entry of the Bosphorus or canal of the Black Sea, is defended by two ancient castles, too widely separated to allow their fires to cross each other effectually; and too weak to resist the artillery of men of war, in a fleet; or even a spirited attack by land, which might be made by troops landed in the adjacent creeks or shallows.

The two new castles, constructed in 1773, being raised on bad principles, are nothing better, although nearer to each other; and may equally be carried by their gorge, or land-entry, that being left undefended.

The new batteries of the two *cavacs* being built of masonry, as well as the castles already mentioned, the embrasures of which are only four or five feet above the level of the water, would be rendered untenable, by the superior fire of the artillery and musquetry of ships of war. It would be the same with the flying batteries placed under shelter, in

some places along the quays of this strait. The evident hazard attending the discharge of these pieces, would render them useless, and demonstrates their insufficiency. Moreover, all this artillery is so defective, that it would be impossible to reckon on the accuracy of the aim taken, or on the readiness of the discharge, which on such occasions is peculiarly indispensable.

From this account might be inferred, the probability that an enemy, whose maritime power was predominant, might attempt to force the passage of this canal, and that he would infallibly succeed: but, if these castles and batteries, the defects of which we have noticed, should deter him from risking the enterprize, notwithstanding the apparent certainty of success, he might easily rid himself of all apprehension, by landing on the opposite sides of this strait, as well in Europe as in Asia, a small body of troops, which might carry them by a single onset at the gorge, where they have no flanks, and where of course a scalade would be easy. This attempt needs only a correct knowledge of the ground; which the natural enemy of the Ottoman empire might easily procure. There are several points, almost close to the castles of Europe and Asia, at which the troops necessary to force those fortresses, might be landed in a single night; while the artillery of the ships, would create a useful diversion on the side of the sea. These points are, on the European shore,—several creeks, or shelvings, from the light-house to *Eski janary*; being about four thousand fathoms of coast, which are usually chosen as places of safety by the saiques of the country; and where boats may easily land. On the Asiatic side, at about two hundred fathom from the castle, there is a spacious and sandy beach, formed by a beautiful valley, where runs a stream, which falls into the sea as this place. Notwithstanding the neighbourhood of the castle, as none of its guns bear on this beach, neither can it discover what is passing there: this would be a highly favourable spot for a landing. Beside this beach, at seven or eight hundred fathom further distant, is the gulf of Riva, divided into two parts, by a peninsula. The ill-constructed castle, situated in the bottom of the gulf beyond this peninsula, could not prevent the landing of the troops necessary to take it, which might be effected at the same time as the castle of Asia, was assailed. It must be observed, that the ships of war requisite to protect the debarkation, may anchor every where close to the shore, and on a good bottom. By this plan, there is reason to conclude, that every one of these castles and batteries may be carried successively, in a single night, if the necessary precautions be taken; and this would, as we may safely

infer, that an enemy, whose maritime power was predominant, might attempt to force the passage of this canal, and that he would infallibly succeed: but, if these castles and batteries, the defects of which we have noticed, should deter him from risking the enterprize, notwithstanding the apparent certainty of success, he might easily rid himself of all apprehension, by landing on the opposite sides of this strait, as well in Europe as in Asia, a small body of troops, which might carry them by a single onset at the gorge, where they have no flanks, and where of course a scalade would be easy. This attempt needs only a correct knowledge of the ground; which the natural enemy of the Ottoman empire might easily procure. There are several points, almost close to the castles of Europe and Asia, at which the troops necessary to force those fortresses, might be landed in a single night; while the artillery of the ships, would create a useful diversion on the side of the sea. These points are, on the European shore,—several creeks, or shelvings, from the light-house to *Eski janary*; being about four thousand fathoms of coast, which are usually chosen as places of safety by the saiques of the country; and where boats may easily land. On the Asiatic side, at about two hundred fathom from the castle, there is a spacious and sandy beach, formed by a beautiful valley, where runs a stream, which falls into the sea as this place. Notwithstanding the neighbourhood of the castle, as none of its guns bear on this beach, neither can it discover what is passing there: this would be a highly favourable spot for a landing. Beside this beach, at seven or eight hundred fathom further distant, is the gulf of Riva, divided into two parts, by a peninsula. The ill-constructed castle, situated in the bottom of the gulf beyond this peninsula, could not prevent the landing of the troops necessary to take it, which might be effected at the same time as the castle of Asia, was assailed. It must be observed, that the ships of war requisite to protect the debarkation, may anchor every where close to the shore, and on a good bottom. By this plan, there is reason to conclude, that every one of these castles and batteries may be carried successively, in a single night, if the necessary precautions be taken; and this would, as we may safely

infer, insure the capture, or at least the ruin of Constantinople.

In case the enemy, being unacquainted with the weakness and actual state of the defences of the canal, should decline the attempt of forcing the passage, it is probable, that to avoid tedious and wearisome marchings in a barren and desert country, he would attempt a descent on the shore of the Black Sea, as near as possible to this great city; that he would select a situation easy of defence, and where he might unite and collect the troops and stores, necessary for ensuring the conquest of Turkey in Europe.

From the light house and castle of Europe to *Eski fanary*, the shore is composed of high and bold rocks, and eminences difficult to ascend; it presents, as already remarked, only certain narrow creeks, formed by valleys, and by rills which fall into the sea; sufficient, no doubt, to admit the larding of troops equal to a sudden attack, but not spacious enough to accommodate the number necessary to a general descent. The coast from *Eski fanary* to Black Cape is different; and almost in any part of it a landing might be made. The villages of *Domous-dere* and *Yenikeu*, at about half a league from the principal points of descent, furnish positions easily to be covered by retrenchments; and from whence a single march would bring an army before Constantinople. An enterprize of this kind, however, supposes that the enemy has an understanding with the inhabitants, and even receives help from them, they being of the same religion as himself; which would be absolutely necessary to embolden any General, with an army, not very numerous, and lately from on ship-board, to present himself before an immense and well peopled metropolis, to which despair might become the substitute for courage and military ability.

The necessity of victualling this army must not be overlooked, since the country is but little cultivated to the very gates of Constantinople, and, together with the difficulty of landing supplies in bad weather, on an open beach without shelter, might induce an enemy to make his descent somewhat further distant from the capital, and might lead him to seize the ports of *Eincada* or that of *Zinguent Skelessy*, in order to assemble more numerous forces here, gradually, as well as their necessary subsistence, which would give him time, and furnish him with the means of beating and destroying the Ottoman troops in detail, before he reached the capital, wherein their flight would spread disorder, terror, and dismay.

What we have said may lead to the following conclusions, that, in the actual state of the defences, the enemy may take his choice of three plans, already proposed, 1. to force the passage of the canal with naval power, ap-

proaching Constantinople by sea, which city he might easily ruin; and this appears by no means impossible, if he has correct information of the weaknesses of the batteries and castles, appointed to defend this passage; 2. to make a descent, between *Eski fanary* and Black Cape, with design to move immediately and rapidly, by a single march, on the very gates of this city; a bold enterprize, but promising success, if seconded by the inhabitants, of the same religion, which is by no means unlikely; 3. to seize one of the unfortified ports on the shore of the Black Sea, between the Bosphorus and Mount *Hæmus*, or even the Danube, whence he might, gradually, extend his conquests over the whole of Turkey in Europe; keeping his communications always open for his supplies; or for his retreat, in case of his experiencing any check. This latter plan appears the most prudent, and the least exposed to those changes of fortune which often occur, without the possibility of being foreseen, or prevented. Further, it is evident, that these three modes of attack suppose very superior maritime strength; and preparations which have been made in contemplation of such attempts. We shall now detail the defensive precautions necessary to be taken, in order to render such attempts abortive.

The defence of the Bosphorus, or canal of the Black Sea, is very easy: nature has provided the leading principle, in forming it no wider than seven or eight hundred fathom, and in surrounding it with heights, of 30, 40, 50, 100, and even 150 feet, which furnish very favourable situations for artillery; and in affording it good anchoring places where floating batteries may be moored in such a manner as to narrow the passage effectually, and to contend with success, by their fires, against an enemy's fleet, which the nature of the place prevents from spreading itself, and from availing itself of the number of its vessels. But, it must be acknowledged, that art has extremely ill seconded nature, notwithstanding the heavy expenses incurred in the attempt. Small castles, constructed of masonry, the splinters of which would be injurious to those who defended them, commanded on all sides, and exposed to capture by sudden attack, can present no great resistance, nor hinder the passage of the canal: barbette batteries, along the shore, possessing a facility in firing to right or left, placed on the heights which are naturally fitted for the purpose, effectually protected by retrenchments at the gorge, containing the stores necessary to their defence, would have been more advantageous and less expensive. Their fires, succeeding each other, and plunging, being directed downwards, while themselves are out of the reach of shot from the ships, would certainly stop them in their progress,



whether by destroying their rigging, by burning, or by sinking them. There are no mortars in the castles and batteries now extant; yet it is well known, how greatly ships dread the effect of bombs; and there can be no doubt, but that falling from such elevated batteries, they would effect great ravages in a vessel.

Praams, or floating batteries, of a strong scantling, moored as wanted, in proper places, would be highly proper, to second the fire from the upper batteries, and to contract the width of the canal; these are infinitely preferable to low batteries of masonry, where the gunners would be overwhelmed by the splinters; and to those denominated *flying*, where the gunners are not under shelter.

It may be supposed, that by such a disposition, the enemy would be obliged to relinquish his attempt; or at least, before he could succeed in it, to become master of every one of these batteries. This would be a work of time, and would require a body of forces which would be hurtful to himself; especially, if as appears to be necessary, small works were constructed, one on each side of the canal, capable of holding about 2,000 men, with magazines of stores, necessary to supply the intrenched batteries of the canal, and of the neighbouring shores. On the Asiatic side, as well as on the European, there are situations favourable to the establishment of such posts, and where they would be secure from attack, on three quarters of their extent. This would lessen the expence of their construction, and render them susceptible of a more effectual defence. Near these works, might easily be formed entrenched camps, for the troops appointed to watch over the defence of the adjacent shores: and these would be equally advantageous, in supporting the right or the left of the position, which these troops might occupy, in the event of their being unable to prevent the descent.

The defence of the European side from the Bosphorus to Black Cape, and even beyond this Cape, in case of attack, is equally easy. There is no reason to suppose, as has been already hinted, that the enemy would land in force in the creeks or vallies, which occur between the European light house and *Eski janary*: and it is easy enough, to oppose such intention, by protecting these places, as wanted, by small detachments entrenched on the sides of these vallies, toward their extremities; which, by their fire, might prevent the approaches of an enemy, and would have it in their power to fall on the enemy in flank, if he landed in spite of their opposition. As to the beach between *Eski janary* and Black Cape, where a general descent might easily be effected, it is necessary to establish two strong holds, or entrenched batteries, on the two headlands, where they

would be perfectly well placed; 2. to settle beforehand from among those situations which the land offers in great plenty, on the whole length of this shore, the stations for the flank batteries, composed of small pieces of cannon, moving from place to place; and the whole duty of which should be to fire restrictively on the boats from which the troops are landed; 3. to place two bodies of troops, composed of infantry and cavalry, one on the heights of *Domous deré*, which are close to the shore, the other on those of *Yenikeu*, and to strengthen their camp, by entrenchments; 4. to construct two signal towers, one at the point of *Eski janary*, the other at Black Cape, in the strong holds just mentioned; to give notice of the vessels which heave in sight, and to warn the troops to hold themselves in readiness; 5. at the first notice of the appearance of a ship, posts must be established along the coast, in covered places, cannon should be placed in the situations already described as prepared beforehand, and constant patrols of horse and foot should be maintained, especially during night; 6. heavy cannon, and mortars especially, should be placed on the highest stations, to fire in front, on the ships which protect the landing; 7. if, in spite of all these precautions, the enemy should succeed in landing a few troops, they must be instantly charged in front, and flank, without giving them time to look about them; and the attacking party should intermix with them with the utmost speed, in order to avoid the fire of the ships; 8. lastly, It is necessary to establish ready and certain communications between the two bodies of troops; in order that they may mutually assist each other, and move with celerity on those points which may need their assistance.

We remark further, that these precautions require neither any great expence, nor any very large bodies of troops; because the points where the enemy may attempt to land, are fixed by the nature of the ground, which also effectually conceals from his view the forces by which he is opposed. Further still, the nearness of Constantinople, gives to the Ottomans the facility of conveying such assistance as they shall think desirable; and even of establishing for this purpose a considerable camp before Belgrade, which is a central position, equally useful for protecting the coast, and for covering the capital; supported, at its right, by a forest, which may be rendered impenetrable; at its left, by valleys, or rugged rocks, and having behind it, an infinity of other positions, almost beyond the possibility of being attacked, on which this army might make its retreat, in case of mischance.

We have already noticed, that in bad weather, the difficulty an enemy would find in

landing, prove add, th and recurr him, or, if rity of occupy strengt increas deratio surpriz others holdin howev short, position by natu ed adv their p troops even have b pline. The a desc the Bl it, and necessi same rily n betwe Cape, works teries, dies of of tho defenc other, station chosen tance places enemy descen short, pose o dispers be ad here, tail th of the them I sh these to the power those them the T in dec watch Empir

landing his stores and ammunition, might prove the ruin of his project. We may add, that the two little forts of *Eski janary*, and Black Cape, would oblige him to have recourse to regular attacks; and would detain him, a length of time, far from the capital: or, if he should blockade them, for the security of his rear, and of his convoys, they would occupy a part of his army, and diminish its strength, while that of the Porte would be increasing every moment. All these considerations shew, with what ease such an enterprise might be frustrated; and there are others which demonstrate the necessity for holding the Ottoman troops on the alert, however numerous they may be. It is, in short, only by a selection of those excellent positions with which this country is favoured by nature, and by strong entrenchments, placed advantageously, and with skill, to increase their power, that unwarlike and ill-disciplined troops may combat successfully, and may even triumph, eventually, over those which have been accustomed to order and strict discipline.

The third project of the enemy, to attempt a descent near one of the principal ports of the Black Sea, to seize such a place, fortify it, and to collect in it the troops and stores necessary for his intended attack, requires the same means of defence as have been summarily mentioned as applicable to the ground between the shore of *Panaraky* and Black Cape, which makes a part of it. Small works, properly placed, at all the ports, batteries, at some places of the shore, small bodies of troops encamped in the neighbourhood of those points which are most susceptible of defence; these too communicate with each other, and assist each other, easily, signal stations, frequent patrols, central positions, chosen with judgment, from whence assistance may rapidly be poured down on the places attacked, to oppose the progress of the enemy, if he were so fortunate as to effect a descent in spite of every obstacle; and, in short, positions which may answer the purpose of rallying points for troops beaten and dispersed: such are the means which may be adopted for defence: we mention them here, only in a general way, because, to detail them at length requires an exact survey of the coast, its ports, the ground around them and the communications it affords.

I shall observe, by way of conclusion, that these means of defence have been transmitted to the Ottoman Porte, at a time when that power had not separated its interests from those of France; if I allow myself to publish them at this time, it is in order to convince the Turks of the error they have committed in declaring against a powerful ally, who watched with assiduity over the safety of their Empire.

Such are the sentiments of M. Le Chevalier: we cannot close without remarking, that some of his advice may remind us of the preparations made to defend our own country in case of insult. The activity of Britons is, indeed, totally opposite to Turkish supineness: and were any hostile armament to appear on our shores, the works would immediately be manned with intrepid defenders. The question, whether such would be the conduct of the Ottomans, may possibly be put to the proof.

Our next Number will contain a description of the avenue to Constantinople by the Dardanelles: and this inquiry will probably be pursued to an estimate of the character of the Turkish soldiery, the government, and other resources of this once formidable, terrific, and implacable empire. Our readers may perhaps hear something likewise in explanation of Talleyrand's phrase [*beaucoup se prépare*, vide p. 113] in the late negotiation.

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AN ESTIMATE OF THE POPULATION OF  
RUSSIA.

[Translated from "*Storch's Picture of Russia*."] 

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The Russian empire, in regard to its superficial extent, is inferior to none; and, with respect to its population, may rank with the most powerful states of Europe. The first census was made by order of Peter the Great, in 1723. This caused the introduction of a poll-tax, which has remained to this day the grand object of the census, taken every twenty years. It does not extend, however, to all classes and nations; the nobility and priesthood, the whole military and civil department, the court, public schools, most of the Nomadic nations, as well as the whole female sex, being exempted. In the first census the provinces of Liffland and Little Russia were excluded; and, as the charge of it devolved on commissaries, who had their own private interest more in view than correctness of numbers, we are not astonished at finding the lists fall considerably short of the true population.

The census of 1723 registered 5,794,928 souls subject to the poll-tax. The second, in 1743, amounted to 6,643,335; and a third produced 7,363,348; which sum, allowing the double for females, and added to the amount of those provinces not subject to the tax, gives a total of about 20,000,000, which the empire might contain in 1763.

The result of the fourth census, in 1783, was much more correct, having been under-

taken by the city magistrates, nobility, chiefs, and the eldest of the crown peasants. The whole was completed in six months (from the end of 1781 to July 1782), except that the governments of Koluevan, Tobolsk, and Irkutsk, were left till January 1783, owing to their size, and great distance from the capital.

Of the 41 governments which then constituted Russia, the numbers were as follows:—

|                                       |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Merchants . . . . .                   | 107,408   |
| Citizens . . . . .                    | 293,793   |
| Odnovorzs and free peasants . . . . . | 773,656   |
| Persons exempt . . . . .              | 310,830   |
| Crown peasants . . . . .              | 4,674,603 |
| Private ditto . . . . .               | 6,078,239 |

Total . . . . . 12,838,529

The number of females was given in few of the governments only. If to the above returns we add an equal number for them, the total of both sexes will amount to 25,677,000. So far we may rely on a true account; but, of the unnumbered nations, and of the increase by great acquisitions since 1783, as well as by the very considerable surplus of births, and the numerous influx of foreign colonists, we have probable data only, which will be reduced to a certainty by the fifth census. As the result will not be made known very soon to the public, the following problematical enumeration may suffice:—

According to the census of 1783, the 41 governments, reckoning an equal number of females contained . . . . . 25,677,000

The number of Don and Tschernomorskian Kosaks, according to the most accurate private information, amounts, at least, to . . . . . 220,000

The unnumbered nations, at the time of the fourth census, without great improbability, we may estimate at . . . . . 1,500,000

Consequently, Russia, in 1783, might contain . . . . . 27,397,000

According to the results, proved by observation and information on the births and deaths in Russia, this population must have increased above half a million annually. If, to obviate all exaggeration, as much as possible, we reduce the surplus of births one half, to allow for deaths and war; there remains an annual increase of 250,000, which, in twelve years, without reckoning accumulating proportion, amounts to . . . . 3,000,000

The acquisition, since 1783, of nine new governments, viz. the Taurid, Minsk, Brazlau, Vosnesensk, Podol, Volhyn, Kurland, Vilna, and Slonfin, contains . . . . . 5,755,000

Consequently, on the most moderate estimate, the whole population amounts to . . . . . 36,152,000

The major part of this immense population belongs to European Russia. The five governments of Perm, Ufa, Koluevan, Tobolsk, and Irkutsk, which are known by the common name of Siberia, contain 2,215,000; or, including the unnumbered nations, perhaps more than two millions and a half. Thus the population of the European part is about fourteen times greater; and Russia, which in regard to its superficies mostly belongs to Asia, must be included in Europe, in respect to its population.

Russia holds the second place in the scale of the European powers, in regard to inhabitants. The Ottoman empire alone takes precedence of her: as that is generally supposed to contain 49 millions, viz. eight in Europe, thirty-six in Asia, and five in Africa.

The most populous government is that of Moscow. It contains, including the capital, above 1,139,000 souls. And the province of Taurida, the least populous, about 150,000. But when we compare the superficies of the country with the number of inhabitants, Russia sinks very low in the scale. It cannot even be compared with poor Sweden, which reckons 220 inhabitants to a square (German) mile, while the former reckons about 109.

Yet, in an empire of such immense extent, and including so many regions uninhabited, and uninhabitable, such a general comparison is liable to very uncertain, or false, conclusions. The separation merely of the European part of Russia from the Asiatic, gives a very different result; the former contains 405 inhabitants in a square mile; and the latter 11 only. If we follow this division further, and compare the population of single governments, we should find, that of the 45 (the five new ones excluded) 8 contain under 100 in a square mile; 9 from 100 to 500; 17 from 500 to 1000; 7 from 1000 to 1500; 3 from 1500 to 2000; and one only above 2000, which is Moscow. The governments of Kaluga, Tula, and Tschernigou belong to the second class; and those of Rjasan, Kursk, Kieu, Orel, Charkou, Yaroslau, and Novorogod-Seversk, to the third. The sixth, and poorest class, includes principally, with the Kosak countries, the northern European and Siberian deserts; and here the scale of population sinks so low, that the government of Tobolsk reckons but 7, and that of Ir-

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kutsk 3 only to a square mile. However, it must be observed, that in these very counties the unregistered nations are the most numerous. If the best and most fertile provinces were peopled equal to the governments of Kaluga, Tula, and Tschernigou, the European part alone would contain far above one hundred millions of souls.

The lists which we are about to employ for investigating the bills of mortality, are only those of one year (1793), it is true; yet they extend to nine eparchies, which, with Riga, contain fifteen governments. As they differ very much in situation, physical properties, and culture, the results are very irregular, and the more remarkable. In the governments above-mentioned, the ratio of marriages was, on an average, as 1 to 92; *i. e.* among 92 persons one marriage took place. This is extraordinarily favourable to population. In a period of 14 years, in Sweden, they reckon one only among 110; in Denmark, among 115; and in Norway 1 among 130. In large cities it cannot naturally be so advantageous, as luxury and disproportion prevent both sexes from marrying. Hence, in Petersburg, one only of 70 males marries annually: = 1 to 140 persons.

According to our lists, 100 marriages produced 362 children, on an average. This is about the proportion admitted for whole countries, where four children are commonly reckoned to one marriage. Yet this fruitfulness is not very great, for in Sweden 100 marriages produce 410 children; in the Prussian states 468; and in Silesia 503. In particular parts and cities of Russia, even, this ratio favours population more; *ex. g.* in Petersburg, they reckon 429 children to 100 marriages.

The proportion of births to the living is generally as 1 to 26. But, in large cities it is taken as 1 to 30; in smaller ones as 1 to 24; and in the country as 1 to 22. Upon the whole this fruitfulness is sufficient, for it is seldom found to be more in great cities. In Prussia, on an average of eleven years, the same proportion obtains; in Silesia, on the contrary, and in some provinces of Holland and France, it is much more considerable.—Now, if we reckon one birth to 26 individuals in the whole population of Russia, it follows that among 36 millions about 1,385,000 are annually born.

The general concurrence of lists of births in all countries, has proved farther, that males bear a proportion to females as 105 to 100. Our lists give a more remarkable ratio; for, according to them, 122 males are born to 100 females. This result appears to confirm the hypothesis of the academician Herrman, that the surplus of males happens in the most fertile provinces of Russia, and consequently, that climate, easy maintenance,

and luxury, must excite a remarkable influence over the generation of males. In applying the above to the whole population, we find that of the annual number of births in Russia, there are 761,000 males, and 624,000 females only.

The bills of mortality may be deduced from the proportion of the dead to the living; and this, according to our lists, is as 1 to 58; a proportion without example in all other European states, and would authorize the most extraordinary suppositions in regard to an increasing population, if the authenticity of those bills of mortality could be placed beyond a doubt. But, as a mortality so trifling is contradicted by general information, we may justly suspect them of inaccuracy. In the Prussian states 1 in 32 dies annually; in Denmark 1 in 37; and in Norway 1 in 48. It is presumable, therefore, that the above proportion in such an immense empire as Russia, owing to the very great difference of country, climate, manner of living, and even the national constitution of the natives, must be exaggerated. According to the bills of mortality in Petersburg, the proportion of deaths to births, in three successive periods, namely, from 1764 to 1790, was as 1 to 35 or 37; and in the last period, when epidemic disorders raged, as 1 to 29. The two first proportions are unexampled for so large, populous, and dissipated a capital. For, in general, we reckon only 1 to 38 in the country; and it is proved, that in large cities, such as London and Rome, the mortality amounts to 1 in 24.

The proportion of male deaths to those of females is as 105 to 100; Russia, therefore, loses annually 320,000 females, and 303,000 males only. Now, in comparing these proofs with the proportion of births of both sexes, it appears that, in most parts of Russia, not so many males die in proportion to births; and, consequently, in many provinces there must be a considerable surplus of males. This observation has been proved, in some governments, by actual enumeration; and would, if it could be equally confirmed by the remainder, without any attention paid to morality, convince us at the same time, that Russia is the last country to favour Mahomedanism.

Out of 1000 new-born children in Petersburg, about five are still-born; a proportion so small as to admit of no example elsewhere. The correctness of the lists cannot well be doubted, as they are proved by many other sources. Besides, the proportion of still-born children of both sexes agrees pretty well with that of other countries in Russia; for, in most of them, among 1000 males 9 are still-born; and of an equal number of females 5 only. These lists shew likewise, that among the resident foreigners in Petersburg, out of

1000 births 25 are still-born, consequently five times more than among the Russians. This favourable comparison is more amply supported by the strong constitution of the Russian mothers, and the great use of warm baths. Nature, and their manner of living, are both so propitious, that of 1000 lying-in women, 7 only die in childbed; on the contrary, of an equal number of foreigners in Petersburg, child-bed is fatal to 13.

If we take this proportion for the whole number of births throughout the empire (and why should we suppose it less favourable in the country, and in small cities?), the advantages attending population, owing to the strong and happy organization of the sex, are very clear. According to this proportion, a total of 1,385,000 births gives only 6,920 still-born children; but were the proportion equal to the number among foreigners, they would amount to 34,600; consequently, the state would lose above 27,000 citizens more than it does at present.

Of 1,000 children in Petersburg, 184 die the first year, on an average. This mortality is very small for so large a capital; for in Berlin they reckon 276; in London 320; and, generally, not less than 211 in the country. If this proportion in the metropolis be so favourable, it must be much more in the provinces, where mothers suckle their own children. Thus we shall not greatly err, probably, if we apply it to the whole population in general. The result will be, that Russia loses 255,000 children one year old, out of the sum total of births.

Of 1,000 one year old, 809 attain to their fifteenth year; but 191 die during that period. Thus, the loss to the state upon the whole, amounts to about 216,000; and at the end of the fifteen years, 914,000 of both sexes remain, who are entering into the prime of life. But the more our hopes are raised by such a powerful vitality, the more unexpected becomes the melancholy result of the following periods of life. Of 1,000 men, 817 die between twenty and sixty in Petersburg; consequently, out of 1,000 persons twenty years of age, 183 only can hope to obtain so short a period. Thus, during this term, out of an equal number, 273 more die, than in other countries generally; and 97 more than in London even, which is particularly distinguished by its great mortality.

The most melancholy cause of this great depopulation, is the abuse of strong drinks. It is calculated, that 200,000 men annually fall victims to *drinking*! Of 1,000 children nursed by hirelings, 500 die. The great mortality in Petersburg proceeds from fevers, pleurisies, and consumptions. They are more fatal to males than females, and carry off about half of those who die. Convulsions, which cause the greatest destruction, take off one in twenty-

four. Before the introduction of inoculation, one in thirty-one died of the small pox; since that period, one in thirty-eight. The ratio of general fruitfulness is one to twenty-six; consequently the total of annual births in thirty-six millions amounts to 1,385,000

The ratio of general mortality is one to fifty-eight; the number therefore of annual deaths in thirty-six millions will be 623,000

Surplus of births, or annual increase of population, 762,800

To complete this view we would add the acquisitions made by Russia during the sovereignty of Catharine II. The first column contains the superficies in square versts; the second, the number of inhabitants of both sexes.

|                                      |         |           |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| By the first division of             |         |           |
| Poland, 1773 . . .                   | 76,558  | 1,226,966 |
| From the Porte, 1774, and 1783 . . . | 113,100 | 171,610   |
| From the Porte, 1791 .               | 23,053  | 42,708    |
| By the second division of            |         |           |
| Poland, 1793 . . .                   | 202,383 | 3,745,663 |
| By the subjection of                 |         |           |
| Courland . . .                       | 16,273  | 387,922   |
| By the third division of             |         |           |
| Poland, 1795 . . .                   | 94,645  | 1,407,402 |
| Total . . .                          | 526,012 | 6,982,271 |

DESCRIPTION OF THE UKRAINE, BY A RUSSIAN TRAVELLER, TO HIS FRIEND AT ST. PETERSBURGH, IN A SERIES OF LETTERS.

We hope to be able to communicate considerable information as to the characters of those people who now oppose themselves as a barrier to the progress of Bonaparte. That the Emperor and King has, in familiar language, *met with his match*, is the general belief; but the authority for adopting that belief, is not known to all. Yet, as the kind of eneny with which the French are now contending is, in many respects, different from any they have hitherto encountered, we have great satisfaction in obtaining the best possible accounts and descriptions of this formidable foe, and in laying them before our readers.

The following is the first of a series of letters (six in number), written by a Russian Gentleman, at present in England, from whom we have received several communications referring to his native country. As what he reports is derived from actual observation, we doubt not but it will be received with the same approbation as was conferred on his papers in our former volume.

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## LETTER I.

What I have collected respecting the Ukraine I shall divide into three parts: first, the manners, customs, &c. of the inhabitants; secondly, their education and morals; and, thirdly, the geographical description, and the physical state of the country. By way of introduction, I shall prefix a short history of the Ukrainians in general, and of the Zaporavian Cozaks in particular, because I know that the subject is not familiar, and that you will find it not unworthy of attention.

That a country of 500 wersts\* in length, and 400 in breadth, inhabited by a brave and independent people, amounting to two millions in population, should be so little known even to those who draw immense resources from the soil, is a matter of equal reproach and astonishment. The Ukraine is the granary of the Russian empire, as Egypt was of ancient Rome; yet Egypt was better known to the Romans than the Ukraine is to her masters—masters, I fear, not very grateful for her sacrifices in their service.

The origin of the Ukrainians, commonly denominated Cozaks, and lately distinguished by the name of Malo-Russians (Little Russians, inhabitants of Little Russia; the word Malo-Russia, or Little Russia, being often used as a substitute for that of Ukraine) is lost, like that of many other nations, in the confusion and ignorance of former ages; though, unquestionably, they are a race of the ancient Scлавonians, and not, as some have imagined, a tribe of the Scythians, whose real descendants appear to be the Calmucs, excelling now, as ever, in the use of bows and arrows; nor is their dexterity in these weapons less wonderful than what is related of the ancient Scythians. There is no doubt, however, that the Ukrainians frequently shared in the valorous, and, at length, successful attempts of the northern nations, to weaken the western empire. Their history is traced by some to the year 948 of the Christian era. It is pretended they inhabited Cabardy, a country situated at the foot of Mount Caucasus, and were better known under the appellation of Kazarcs, changed

afterwards into that of Cozaks; but this is quite a different nation, and appears to be the same which is mentioned by Constantine Porphyrogenitus, Greek Emperor, and by Nestor, a Russian historian. One proof of the Malo-Russians being descended from the same stock with the Russians in general, *i. e.* from the ancient Scлавonians, is, that, independent of the great analogy of language, the countries which they have inhabited on both sides of the Dnieper formed, and even now form; the Palatinate, originally the Grand Dukedom of Kiow, founded in 879 by the Grand Duke of Russia Ighor Ruricowitch. I cannot but lament, upon this occasion, the irreparable loss which Russia and the world sustained by the great fire in 1718, which consumed the cathedral of Kiow and the superb library that was its chief treasure. It contained a truly valuable collection of ancient records and manuscripts, most of which were written in characters then unknown, even to the most learned. What a source of invaluable information was mankind deprived of by this event! Peter the Great, than whom no one could more sensibly feel the magnitude of such a misfortune, shed tears when he received the intelligence.

There is every reason to suppose that the Ukraine was known to the Romans. Though this is not an original supposition, yet I was led to it by the following circumstances: the inhabitants have a practice, after a storm or a strong gale has dispersed, or at least shifted, large masses of sand (which abound in many parts of the country), of going in search of money, several pieces of which, shewn to me, though they were common silver coins of Russia, I was assured, were found in that manner. The origin of this practice I endeavoured in vain to investigate. Led by curiosity, however, I took advantage of the first strong gale, and after some search was, beyond my expectation, gratified with an old coin, apparently Roman. Being neither antiquary nor connoisseur, I reserve it for your inspection. It was within ten wersts east of Kiow that I found this coin, among great heaps of sand. This explained to me at once the origin of the practice I allude to, no doubt, proceeding from some ancient tradition of money circulated in the country.

The idea of hidden treasures is so prevalent, that there is scarcely a spot, the peculiar situation of which might attract notice, but what has been ransacked. A tree shivered with lightning, or hollow with decay, is sure of being thoroughly searched. The persuasion is so strong, that many, who have leisure, set out in quest of hidden riches on a regular summer expedition. They carry the necessary instruments to facilitate this design. The most essential is a sort of auger, or winch, several feet long, which they force into

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\* This statement of the extent and population refers only to the usual division of Little Russia into the three governments of Kiow, Chernigou, and Nowgorod Sieversky: on this scale the country extends from 50 to 53 degrees of northern latitude; but if the government of Charkow and a considerable part of that of Ekaterinoslaw or Novorossysk should be added to it, they being chiefly peopled with Little Russians or Malo-Russians, the extent and population would be proportionately greater. A Russian werst is about three quarters of an English mile.

the ground; if it meets any resistance they strike it repeatedly, and from the sound they form their hopes of success. I was eye-witness to an operation of this kind. The point of the instrument was suddenly impeded, and when it was made to strike against the impediment, it produced a hollow tingling sound, resembling that proceeding from the concussion of metals. Eager expectation sat on every countenance: the operation of digging was immediately commenced. At the depth of nearly six feet, the object was discovered enclosed, as was imagined, in a wooden trunk. The earth was cleared off, the upper lid was forced, and, behold, instead of the precious metal, appeared a skeleton!

Knaves, and convicted malefactors, have immoderately profited by this credulity. It is very common with them, after they are condemned to exile, to pretend, while begging on their journey, that they were robbers, or connected with some gang of that description; that they had amassed great property, and deposited it in some secret place, which, as it now can be of no use to them, and as they repent of the criminal means by which it was acquired, they would for a trifle reveal, to any charitable lady or gentleman. This trick never fails of success. Charitable ladies or gentlemen load them with favours, wish them all possible happiness in their forlorn state, promise to say prayers for them so many times a year, and proceed immediately to the precious spot. When they fail (as they inevitably must), without suspecting the veracity of the informer, they conclude immediately that some one has accidentally been beforehand with them. Nevertheless, as tradition generally has some well-founded cause, I do not think it improbable that treasures may have been discovered, perhaps not seldom. Before commerce supplies the means of employing money, people, in any country, especially in those where property, from constant wars and internal commotions, is insecure, entrust it to the earth: the French Revolution has furnished many instances of this practice.

To return, the deserted plains, about six days journey from the Dnieper, or Boristhenes, which evidently have been inhabited, from the circumstance of ruins, piles of stones, and deep wells being found in them, present a fresh proof in favour of the supposition that the Ukraine was not unknown to the Romans. Besides, there is still extant on these plains the tomb of the amorous and unfortunate Ovid, on which the following epitaph is found:

Hic situs est Vates quem divi Caesaris ira  
Augusti Latro cedere jussit humo.  
Sæpe miser voluit patris occumbere terris,  
Sed frustra: hunc illi Fata dedere locum.

"Here lies the Bard whom the wrath of the divine Caesar Augustus had forced to leave the Latian land. Often the unfortunate man wished to regain his native country, but in vain: Fate here assigned him his last abode."

The history of the Male-Russians presents nothing but confused events, and almost continual wars with the neighbouring powers; notwithstanding which, they preserved their independence to a very late period, and their alliance has been, on some occasions, courted by those very powers who had formerly subjugated them.

The Grand Duke of Lithuania, profiting by those divisions and misunderstandings which, after the invasion of Baty\*, and the death of Wladimert, prevailed among the sons of the latter, and enfeebled Russia, advanced towards Kiow, met and defeated the Russian Princes who combined to oppose his progress. As a fruit of his victory, he took possession of the principality of Kiow, and invested Mendon, Prince of Olshanek with the government of it. The principality of Kiow remained in this state till 1340, when Casimir I. King of Poland erected it into a government, and divided the whole of Little Russia, in different portions, among the most respectable of its inhabitants, whom he placed on the same footing as the Polish gentry, on condition that they would defend the lands they held from him against the enemies of Poland.

Till the 15th century the successors of Casimir maintained and confirmed at their coronation all the privileges and institutions granted by him to the Cozaks.

Sigismund I. King of Poland, confirmed and augmented their privileges: but what was most essential, and gratifying, he granted to them the exclusive right of choosing their own Hetmans, in which he was imitated by his descendants.

From this era their Hetmans generally added to the military reputation of this people, according to the interest of the nation, sometimes siding with Poland, sometimes abandoning her interests, till 1652.

Poland, at this period, being attacked at once by the Russians, the Swedes, and Ragotes, Prince of Transilvania, each party endeavoured to gain allies; and the Cozaks were alternately solicited by these powers. Chmelnitzky, the then Hetman of the Ukraine, long hesitated, but at length decided for Russia. His principal reason was, that he could not hope for assistance from the

\* King of the Tartars, the conqueror and source of Russia.

† Czar of Russia, who first abjured idolatry, and introduced the Christian religion into his country.

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other powers on account of their distance; and that the conformity of religion between the Russians and the Cozaks, promised most cordiality and solid friendship. Fearing the Chan of the Crimea might disapprove his proceedings, and mistrusting his own secretary, he for some time deferred making his determination known; convinced, however, by experience, how little reliance could be placed on the prince who sold his friendship to the highest bidder, and who pillaged, ransacked, and burned indiscriminately the territories of friends and enemies, he at length called a council of his officers, and stated to them his intentions of making submission to the Grand Duke of Russia, Alexis Michailowich, which were unanimously approved. Accordingly, as soon as the Czar agreed to receive their homage, they took an oath of allegiance on the following conditions:

1. That they should be exempt from all taxes.

2. That they might exercise and follow in every thing such usages and rites as were received among them.

3. That they should have perfect liberty of trade, namely, to brew beer, spirits, &c. at any time, and in any quantity they please, as well for exportation as for home consumption, and this for ever.

4. That they might govern themselves according to the form established in their national assemblies, and this for ever.

5. As an acknowledgment for these exemptions and privileges, the Cozaks would furnish an army of 60,000 men, at the first requisition of the Czar.

6. The Czar should promise an annual payment of six roubles (about half a crown) to those who served him, whether horse or foot.

This is the manner, and these are the conditions on which the Cozaks submitted themselves to Russia, in which state they remained till they were entirely incorporated with the empire, and arrived at their present situation. What services they have performed, and how far we have preserved our faith towards them, at present, I dare not inquire. Suffice it to say, that they have been a constant barrier against the incursions of the Tartars, and have rendered important services in our wars against the Turks. They had no inconsiderable share in those achievements, by which Peter the Great raised Russia to her present importance. In the siege of Azow, conducted by that monarch, they performed prodigies of spontaneous valour; scaled the walls without waiting for orders, in face of the numerous batteries, that played upon them, and contributed most essentially to the taking of the city. The Turkish sovereigns, in the height of their greatness frequently trembled at the mere name of

Cozak. They triumphed successively over the Hungarians and Moldavians, and while under Hetman Chmelnitzky, they fought no less than 37 pitched battles with the Poles, in all of which, notwithstanding the superior number of the enemy, they were decidedly victorious.

After the death of Hetman Skoropadsky, successor to Mazepa, so well known by his defection from the Emperor, Peter the Great, the Cozaks pretended that this sovereign all at once changed his system of conduct towards them, and suffered many grievances to exist among them, in hopes, by his interference, for which, as he foresaw, they applied to him, of putting his own subjects at the head of their government. The policy of this was too obvious, not to excite discontent. Several remonstrances were made to the Emperor with a boldness inspired by the love of freedom, and true patriotism. It is impossible not to admire the noble independence and public spirit displayed in the simple, but impressive, speech of one of the deputies, Polubatok, who was sent to St. Petersburg to solicit redress of his country's wrongs.

Having waited some time for a satisfactory reply to his complaints, and perceiving that it was not intended to give him any; that, moreover, the total destruction of his country was in contemplation, he boldly sought the Emperor, and thus with determined firmness addressed him:

"Sire, well I know and see that without any reason, merely in compliance with malicious suggestions of the proud Menzicoff,\* you have decreed the ruin of my country; that upon false principles, you place yourself above all laws, by wishing to annihilate those privileges, which your predecessors and yourself have solemnly ratified; that your majesty wishes to subject to arbitrary imposition, a nation, whose freedom you yourself have acknowledged; that you scruple not to employ my countrymen in most painful and humiliating labour, forcing them to dig canals which you have caused to be made in your dominions. But what is most afflicting to us, is that you wish to deprive us of the most precious of our rights, that of electing freely, our own Hetman and chiefs; and that instead of leaving to our own judges the power of administering justice to their countrymen, you give us for judges subjects of Great Russia, who not knowing, or pretending not to know

\* Menzicoff had seized forcibly on some lands belonging to the Ukrainians, which occasioned a great deal of dispute, and, at length, animosity between him and the Hetman. Polubatok alludes to the supposed ill will of the Prince towards the Ukrainians, and his machinations to undermine their existing rights and privileges.

our rights and privileges, take every opportunity of violating them, in order to crush us. Is it then by refusing to us all justice, that your majesty shews your gratitude to God, for all those successes, with which he has crowned your arms? You are solely dazzled with the splendour of that great power, which you hold from his bounty, without reflecting on his justice. Permit me, Sire, to declare for the last time, that it will be infinitely less glorious for you to command, by force, and the infliction of punishments, fit only for vile slaves, than to be the chief and father of a people, who, sensible of your goodness, will be always ready to sacrifice their lives, and shed the last drop of their blood for your interest and glory; and that you will derive no advantage from the destruction of a whole nation. I know that chains await me, and that, shut up in the horrors of an impervious dungeon, I shall be left to starve, according to the Russian practice; but it matters not, I speak for my country, and I prefer the most cruel death, to the dreadful sight of my nation's ruin. Reflect on this, great prince, and be assured, that you will be called some day to an account by the sovereign of earthly kings, for all those wrongs and injustice, which you exercise towards a people whom you have taken under your protection."

"Tell me, my dear friend, can you, can any body read this speech with indifference?—read, and not wish that he who made it, and who would be an honor to the most enlightened age, had escaped the fate which he but too truly predicted? He with many others died in prison. The emperor, however, had the magnanimity before his death to express his wish that the survivors might be liberated; and the Empress Catherine I, who succeeded him, carried this last will of her imperial husband immediately into execution. The Cossaks were restored to their freedom. Peter II, and the Empress Ann, augmented considerably their rights and privileges. Since that time they have been oppressed or relieved, just as the policy, or humour of the Russian sovereign dictated. During the reign of the Empress Catherine II, most of the ancient privileges of the Ukraine had been abolished, the old government totally changed, and the peasants reduced to the same state of subjection with those of Great Russia; with this only difference, that they could leave their master's estate, whenever they were dissatisfied, and settle elsewhere, under another master of their own choosing. This induced the land proprietors to behave with great lenity towards their vassals or boors; but since the empress's death, and even some time previous to it, the state of the Malorussians grew worse and worse, and now they are in every respect like the boors of Russia!!!

#### METHODS OF RECKONING TIME AMONG SOME OF THE RUSSIAN HEATHEN NATIONS.

The more simple the civil constitution of a nation is, and the less they are united among themselves or in alliance with their neighbours, so much the less do they trouble themselves about periods of time. Circumscribed by their attention to the present, they never think of the future; and from the uniformity of their lives, the past presents no remarkable epochs to assist the memory.

The Tscheremiss (on the Volga) reckon neither years nor months. Others, as the Ostiaks, Tungouses, Wotjaks, and Woguls, have months but no year; that is, they do not join the months together to form a year. They reckon from some general remarkable occurrence. A very old woman died lately near Dresden, her age she could not tell, but in the Swedish war (in 1706) she could carry a bushel of corn. Thus the Kamtschadale uses the introduction of the small pox, or some disturbance, to assist his chronology; and the Teleutes (in the government of Tobolsk) reckon by dry summers and hard winters. The Tungouses, to ascertain their age, count how many times they have paid tribute.

The Tschuwasches begin their year in November. The Ostiaks with the new moon between the 14th and 21st of October. The Tschelymic Tatars with the first fall of snow. Many nations like the Tungouses, and Teleutes, divide their twelve or thirteen months into two years; thus they have a summer and a winter year. The beginning of each is not very accurately determined; among the Teleutes the summer year commences at the breaking up of the frost, and the winter year from the first snow. Among the Tungouses the latter begins when the first good squirrel is caught, and the former when a certain fish spawns.

As to the names of the months, most of the uncivilized nations excel us cultivated Europeans. We have adopted a mixture of Roman theology, (January, February), chronology, (September, October, &c.) and of base flattery towards despots, (July, August). The Germans since the time of Charles the Great, have much more naturally called their months after particular productions. All the rude nations of Russia follow this system. Sometimes the names are taken from the changes in the trees and plants, as among the Woguls, and some of the Tungouses; sometimes from the fishes and birds, as the Ostiaks and Samojedes; and sometimes from their occupations, or the general operations of nature. Thus the Barabinsie Tatars divide their year into the following months; short month, long month, weather month, eagle month, rook and spawning month, plough

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month, warm month, hot month, harvest month, yellow leaved month, and naked trees month. With tolerable accuracy we may trace the national occupations from the names of the months. As for example, in the sheep month, grass month, onion month, milk month, aftermath month, &c. so called by the Kalmucks and Burates, who does not discover a shepherd people? The same with regard to the Ostiaks, who call their months after particular fishes, as pike month, sturgeon month, &c.; and without knowing it, we should say that the Teleutes are husbandmen, from their plough month, sowing month, harvest month, &c.

Very few know any thing of weeks. The Teleutes like the ancient Greeks, divide the increase and wane of the moon. Friday begins the week among the Tehuwasches and Wotjaks, and is reckoned an unlucky day, as in many parts of Europe. This idea attaches likewise to Wednesday, which they call the *bloody day*, and never undertake any thing of importance on it. The Monguls, Kalmucks, Burates, and Buchares, have a certain period of twelve years, that regularly recommences.

GEORGI'S Travels.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE—HIGH PRICES OF WORK AND PROVISIONS—CONGRESS—INDIANS—TRAVELS FOR EXPLORING THE INTERIOR, &c.

*Extract of a Letter from Warburton, Maryland, dated December 3, 1806.*

[Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 604.]

I have been in the enjoyment of uninterrupted good health and bodily strength, although my mind and temper is often tested by the disagreeable workings for others, the vexations attached to negro labours, and want of some knowing deputy who understands the care and feed of sheep, cattle, horses, &c. which none of these drones of tobacco overseers know any thing about. How often have I wished to obtain one of those elderly sober farming men of England, who know every thing I want them to know, and who work hardily and honestly for four or five guineas a year! such is not to be had here for ten times the sum. One would think the price of wages, and profligacy of the labouring artists and workmen, increased with the prosperity of the country; and I do believe there is no country more rapidly progressing than this is. The taverns and inns continue to be abominably extravagant to travelling people; although their prices for board *per diem*, weekly, or yearly, is not high, considering the articles supplied on their tables. Markets yearly getting better, beef now at 4 dollars per cwt. and best pieces, 6d. currency; mutton the same, veal bad, butter 1s. 6d. currency per lb.; geese, 4 dollar; turkeys, 4 to 4 dollar; fowls about 1½ to

2 dollars per dozen. Board and lodging for workmen, at 2 to 2½ dollars per week, though their wages are none under 1 dollar per day, and some get 2 dollars. House rent far dearer than in London. Georgetown rather vying with Alexandria in trade, except for the shipping, the Potomack Canal navigation from Cumberland, and down the Shenandoah rather helping it more than it does Alexandria. The city is progressing very much, particularly in its public buildings, and towards the Navy Yard, where there is now a thriving and rising little town. The other end of the Capitol is up and roofed in, and contains one larger and handsomer room than I saw any where in Europe; it is not quite finished; 110 feet by 80, and 40 feet pitch for the Hall of Congress. A second bridge over the eastern branch, nearer Bladensburg than the first built one, which is really a very handsome wooden one; so constructed, that each pier or piece of wood may be replaced by new ones, and has stood very well for four years. One on a vast scale is now about to be erected across the Potomack; which will make the great north and south road nearly a straight line from the President's house to Alexandria, and shorten the road three miles; but it is strongly opposed by the Georgetown people. There has been great resorts of people to the city during the Congress sittings from all parts of the Union; though it is not the fashion (*because we are not yet rich enough*) to make residence in the city. The groups of last winter were curious enough; a party of Panin Indians, twenty or thirty, who came about 2,200 miles; also, a party of Osage, and of the Scio tribe, far up the Missouri, and several of the Cherokee, Chocktaws, &c. of whom the United States have lately purchased their territory; and now a chief of the Mandans, &c. who come from the South Sea side of the Continent, and so down the Missouri, Mississippi, &c. Added to the last year's group, we had a Tunisian ambassador and suite with horses, &c. &c. a very decent and respectable man, second only to the Bey, and who has lived much in Italy.

Captains Lewis, Clarke, and party of about thirty-three, who have been out four years exploring the country, have returned with the loss of but one of the party by sickness. They were at times destitute of all kinds of covering, and obliged to take the skins of animals. Went about 2,000 miles west of the head waters of the Missouri to the mouth of Columbia river (not marked in my maps) but empties into the Pacific Ocean. Another officer explorer has returned from a survey to the head waters of Mississippi and Missouri, some 1,400 miles above what has been known before. What does all this avail, or these thousands of miles, while some parts of our vicinity will be years before it reaches the height of cultivation on my favourite spot of England, the *Isle of*



*Wight?* But It gives this wise lesson to kings and kingdoms, that in a well-regulated government, pursuing peace and strict economy, reducing their expenditure within their annual income, having no army and navy, nor an incentive to warfare, *that much may be done with the redundant income*; and far better to purchase Louisiana and its thousands of square miles for thirteen millions of dollars; and the Floridas for two millions, (which by the bye we have not yet got, but are in fair negotiation for) than contend for the rights of rivers to make our exports, by a warfare, which might burthen our working people with exorbitant taxes. My wish is for peace, just and honourable connections with all nations or people with whom we deal, but no intanglement with any.

The late highly important conquest of Buenos Ayres, is a sort of death blow to the tottering kingdom of Spain.

Its importance will be felt in the pending negotiations at Paris, and open a hitherto unknown source of wealth to British manufacturers and merchants. There have been several large fortunes already made by citizens of these states trading illicitly, or under cover, to that rich and fertile colony.

So difficult has it been, of late, for Spain to get her specie wealth home, that there was a proposal to have a deposit made of it, either at Orleans, or in the national bank; but our government refusing all responsibility, many millions of dollars have passed through the hands of merchants in Baltimore, Philipstown, and New York, for remittance to Spain.

DISCOVERY OF A PICTURE OF CORREGIO, AT ROME; WITH INFERENCES CONCERNING THE HISTORY OF THAT PAINTER.

Accident often discovers what research had failed in obtaining; this familiar observation received additional confirmation in the recovery of a picture of Corregio representing *Charity*; which some years ago was effected at Rome, and which a late writer on the arts has employed in proof, that Corregio was for a time, an inhabitant of Rome, and acquainted with Raphael. It is indeed true, that Vasari says positively, Corregio never saw Rome. Landi is of the same opinion; and this is the current report of writers. On the contrary, Della Valle of Turin, who composed a supplement to Vasari's History of the Arts, asserts that Corregio dwelt at Rome from 1517, to 1520; and he believes that the death of Raphael had such a melancholy effect on his brother artist, that unable to bear the sight of places and objects which renewed his grief, he quitted Rome suddenly.

Traboschi says expressly that no performance of Corregio is known, the date of which can be referred to this period of time; yet every picture by this master, to the most trivial, has been sought after, numbered, and its his-

tory traced. How can this chasm in the life of Corregio be accounted for?

Among the numerous restorers of old pictures who formerly visited Rome, to avail themselves of their abilities, about fifteen or more years ago, were M. M. Lovera, a Piedmontese, and Hunterpergh, a Tyrolian, both pupils of the celebrated Mengs. They frequented the daily sales of pictures in the Piazza Navona, as well to purchase pictures of eminent masters when at a low price, as to supply themselves with old cloths which they might repaint. These friends bought a lot of old cloths, and having divided it between them, Hunterpergh received for his share a very bad picture of flowers. This he primed afresh, and painted on the new ground, a study of a head. This he shewed to Lovera, and wished him to buy it. While his friend was busy about other matters, Lovera carefully examined this picture, and found that the new ground scaled off in many places; having removed some of these scales with his nail, he discovered underneath them to his great surprize, traces of a figure painted in an admirable style. Replacing the scales, and concealing his discovery, he bought the picture at a small advance on the price of the cloth. At home he employed himself with the utmost care in removing the *two* grounds which covered the original picture; and thus restored to the world, a capital performance representing *Charity*, under the emblem of a woman surrounded by three children. The report of this happy recovery soon spread; all the artists and amateurs ran to behold it. The best judges, among whom was Mengs, acknowledged the genuine style of Corregio; and valued the performance at £2,000. The Earl of Bristol bought it of Lovera, for nearly £1,500. It has since been engraved. The value was afterward the subject of a suit at law, by Hunterspergh against Lovera.

It seems that this picture was not quite finished by its author; that the style of drawing in it, is allied in some degree to the manner of Raphael, and is apparently intended as an approach towards it; the inference is, that the subject was executed at Rome; and of course, that Corregio had visited that city. In further support of this opinion, Cardinal Maurice of Savoy, returning from Rome to Turin about 1640, took with him among other valuable curiosities a portrait of Corregio by himself; it was placed in the Queen's Villa near Turin. Mengs thought it to be the only genuine portrait of this painter by himself that is extant; and it is *now* conjectured, that it was painted at Rome, by Corregio, perhaps as a present to his friend Raphael; though formerly it was described as having formed a part of the picture gallery at Mantua.

This article is abstracted from a memoir in Italian, presented to the Sub-Alpine Academy

at Turin, by M. Vassalli-Eaudi, professor of physic in the University at Turin. This amateur received his information from Madlle. Sophie Leclerc, paintress, member of the Academy of St. Luke at Rome; who was at Rome at the time alluded to, and very well knew the two painters, Lovera and Hunterspergh.

We take the liberty of adding, that this history tends to remove those painful sensations which every feeling mind has experienced on the subject of Corregio's extreme poverty. The very expences of the journey to Rome, would have exceeded the ability of a man so very poor as Vasari represents Corregio to have been. What could beguile Vasari to promulgate those errors which disfigure his account of this eminent painter? Comp. Corregio's Life by Mengs' Works, Vol. III.

#### CLAMEUR DE HARO, A CUSTOM IN JERSEY.

Mr. Falle in his History of Jersey, gives the following account of a custom, which is still maintained in that island. Rollo was the leader of the Northern swarms to Normandy by sea, ante A. D. 912. The anecdote concerning the burial of William the Conqueror, is received as unquestionably true among our historians; though the circumstances are related with some variation.

Whether it began through Rollo's own appointment, or took its rise among the people, from an awful reverence of him for his justice, it matters not; but so it is, that a custom obtained in his time, that in case of encroachment and invasion of property, or of any other oppression and violence, requiring immediate remedy, the party aggrieved need do no more than call upon the name of the Duke, though at never so great a distance, thrice repeating aloud *Ha-Ro*, &c. and instantly the aggressor was, at his peril, to forbear attempting any thing farther:—*Aa!* or *Ha!* is the exclamation of a person suffering: *Ro* is the Duke's name abbreviated; so that *Ha-Ro* is as much as to say, *O! Rollo, my Prince, succour me.*—Accordingly, (says Mr. Falle) with us in Jersey the cry is, *Ha-Ro à l'aide, mon prince!* And this is that famous *Clameur de Haro*, subsisting in practice, even when Rollo was no more, so much praised and commented upon by all who have wrote on the Norman laws. A notable example of its virtue and power, was seen about 170 years after Rollo's death, at William the Conqueror's funeral, when, in confidence thereof, a private man, and a subject, dared to oppose the burying of his body in the following manner:

It seems, that in order to build the great Abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen, where he intended to lie after his decease, the Conqueror had caused several houses to be pulled down,

for enlarging the area, and among them, one whose owner had received no satisfaction for his loss. The son of that person, (others say the person himself) observing the grave to be dug on that very spot of ground, which had been the site of his father's house, went boldly into the assembly, and forbid them, not in the name of God, as some have it, but in the name of Rollo, to bury the body there.

Paulus Æmilius, who relates the story, says, that he addressed himself to the company in these words,—“He who oppressed kingdoms by his arms, has been my oppressor also, and has kept me under a continual fear of death. Since I have out-lived him who injured me, I mean not to acquit him, now he is dead. The ground whereon you are going to lay this man is mine; and I affirm that none may in justice bury their dead in ground which belongs to another. If, after he is gone, force and violence are still used to detain my right from me, I APPEAL TO ROLLO, the founder and father of our nation, who, though dead, lives in his laws.—I take refuge in those laws, owning no authority above them.”

This uncommonly brave speech, spoken in presence of the deceased King's own son, Prince Henry, afterwards our King Henry I. wrought its effect: the *Ha-Ro* was respected, the man had compensation made him for his wrongs, and all opposition ceasing, the dead King was laid in his grave.

In the life of William the Conqueror in the Harleian Library, this incident is thus related.

When the bishop had finished his sermon, one Anselm Fitz-Arthur stood up among the multitude, and with a high voice said; “This ground, whereupon we stand, was sometime the floor of my father's house, which that man of whom you have spoken, when he was Duke of Normandy, took violently from my father, and afterwards founded thereon this religious building. This injustice he did not by ignorance or oversight; not by any necessity of state; but to content his own covetous desire: now, therefore, I do challenge this ground as my right; and do here charge you, as you will answer it before the fearful face of Almighty God, that the body of the spoiler be not covered with the earth of my inheritance.”

When the bishops and noblemen that were present heard this, and understood by the testimony of many, that it was true, they agreed to give him three pounds presently for the ground that was broken for the place of burial; and, for the residue which he claimed, they undertook he should be fully satisfied. This promise was performed in a short time after, by Henry the king's son, who only [of his sons] was present at the funeral; at whose appointment, Fitz-Arthur received, for the price of the same ground, one hundred pounds.

The value paid for this ground appears to be enormous; the injustice of the seizure of it appears the more flagrant after this consideration. The premises must have been extensive.

#### ANointing of Steeples.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—I have been highly entertained by the articles furnished by your correspondent Q—; especially his history of the anointing of bells. But, as it may not have occurred to him that the steeple wherein bells were placed, was also anointed, I beg leave, by way of contribution to your valuable work, to furnish an instance of that ceremony.

I am &c. R.

The Vale Church, in the Island of Guernsey is dedicated to St. Michael. On Michaelmas day, September 29, 1117, the honourable persons hereafter mentioned were called together and assembled in form of holy devotion, namely, at the Abbe of Archangel, in the parish of the Vale, in the holy island called Guernsey the Blessed, for the business of consecrating a certain Temple of God and a cemetery, situated on the north side of the chapel of the said Abbey, which church and cemetery belong by right to the charitable inhabitants of the said holy parish; the honourable Alex-Le-Revangier, Bishop of Constance; the Rev. Father Massis Remon, Abbot of the Holy Mount of St. Michael; Remont Sauvage, Governor and Captain of the Castle and Parish of the Valley; Micalis de Beavoir: Honourable Sire Peter Cabaret, Curate of the Chapel; Rem. de Tombé; Honourable Dame Martine du Val, Abbess de Can; Hon. Mich. Boutellier; Abbé de Blancheland, brother Pinan le jeun; Abbot of Rouen, brother of Francis; Tranche Montague, hermit in the land of Herm; Sire Brandin Herinton, Governor of the Isle of Jersey, called Port St. John; Bringet, his Leutenant, Gentleman; Sire P. du Milborage, Gentleman Noble; Ant. de Rozell, Gentleman; Abraham de St. Owen, a noble Gentleman; and many others well meaning and charitable persons, from many places; of which the aforementioned made, each according to his abilities, great gifts and offerings to the said holy place, in no small number; all whom, the bells ringing, and the organs and other instruments sounding, kneel'd down, their hands join'd, and their bare knees to the ground, as well in the holy place as in the cemetery, all with most ardent devotion: then the Bishop caus'd a seafaring boy to mount up upon the pinnacle of the temple, having a sponge full of water and oil, who, at the command of the Bishop, squeeze'd out half the sponge on the pinnacle, and the other half on the cemetery; and then the

Bishop, opening his mouth, said, "Parochial Temple, may God bless thee, and keep thee from all evil, and in his holy name I bless, dedicate, and consecrate thee for the holy and sacred service and glory of God, in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: and let it bear the name of St. Michael, the Angel and Archangel, praying God that his holy and sacred word may here be uttered purely and holyly, and the holy sacraments be faithfully administered, to the great safety and profit of the bodies and souls, as well of the pastors as flocks, [and all the people said Amen.] Praying venerable and powerful God, that all there, both males and females, requiring interment, should be here inter'd, having the grace to rise again at the end of the world in resurrection to eternal life, [and all the people said Amen.] recommending to God, and to all those who may succeed, that they see thou art augmented, maintained, and supported, with thy sacred ornaments, praying God that he will protect and guard thee from lightening, thunder, tempest, hurricanes, and whirlwinds, and other adversities and enemies, visible and invisible, who may have sworn ruin against thee and thy ornaments," [and all the people said Amen.]

This being said, the cock was planted, as a testimony that a pastor ought to watch over the safety of his flock, as a cock does over his hens; and on the pinnacle was planted the silken ensign of the noble pennant of Remont Sauvage, with the ringing of bells, and great rejoicings, forty days and forty nights without ceasing; and all the people gave glory to God. Amen.

This reason for adopting a cock, now commonly called the weathercock, as a vane to a church, will not pass unnoticed by our readers. The keys on St. Peter's are well enough: the anchor on St. Clement Danes may have its meaning, as that saint came from beyond sea; but we doubt whether reasons equally good can be given for the placing of others; for instance, the dragon on the spire of Bow Church: this is no doubt a flying dragon: its station is sufficiently aerial: as is that of the grasshopper on the steeple of the Royal Exchange: which insect being the armorial bearing of Sir Thomas Gresham, the original founder of that stately structure, has some business there. But this cannot be said for every instance of steeple composition; witness that of St. George's, Bloomsbury; the noble portico of which church supports a pediment, the church itself supports a lofty tower, the lofty tower supports a lion and unicorn, high in the air, the lion and unicorn, support an immense pyramid, rising to the clouds, and

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the pyramid supports a colossal statue of King George II, who from thence enjoys a bird's eye view of the parish and precincts adjoining. This *bizarre* invention gave occasion to the following Epitaph.

The good King of England was reckoned before,  
The head of the Church by his true Christian people;

His subjects of Bcombsbury have added one more  
To his titles;—and made him the head of the steeple!

#### ORIGIN OF THE FRENCH PROVERB:

"Good name is better than Golden Girdle!"

Under Louis VIII. called the Lion, 1223 to 1226, it was customary in churches for the congregation to give each other the kiss of charity at the words *Pax Domini sit semper vobiscum*, the peace of the Lord be with you always. The Queen one day gave the kiss to a courtesan, who was dressed so magnificently, and in so courtly a manner, that she took her for one of the ladies of quality. The King, enraged at such a mistake, and determined to prevent it for the future, forbade, under the severest penalties, that class of women from wearing golden girdles, or rich cloaks, which then were the distinguishing marks of married women. Hence came the French proverb, "Good name is better than golden girdle."

#### ACCOUNT OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

[From the Spanish: *Alcedo's Dictionary.*]

The area of the city contains 4340 yards, from N. to S. and 3640 from E. to W. The streets run at right angles fourteen yards wide; many of them more. It is surrounded with a rampart and ditch. Canals are cut from the lake into many of the streets, which are daily covered with boats and canoes, laden with provisions, &c. The entrances are by seven stone causeways. The whole city is paved, the principal streets with flag-stones, with sewers underneath. The public fountains are beautiful. There is a theatre, a circus for cocks, tennis-courts, rooms for playing truck, and forty-two shops where *pulque* (a liquor prepared from aloes) is sold. In the mint more than twenty-three millions of ounces, in silver, have been coined in some years.

The cathedral is a sumptuous temple. It was ninety-four years in building, and has been enriched by the donations of Philip II. III. and IV. and Charles II. of Spain; and eighteen viceroys. It is 133 yards two feet in length, and 74 yards in width; of the Ionic order, with 74 windows. It is divided into five aisles, and contains two images of

the Virgin. One of pure gold, weighs 6984 *castellanos* (490 maravedis each), and is adorned with precious stones; the other of silver, weighs 38 marks. There are about a hundred other churches, very rich and sumptuous; and twenty-three hospitals. The high court of justice consists of the viceroy, the regent, ten judges, five magistrates, three fiscals, the *alguacil* major, a chancellor, four secretaries, and inferior officers.

The population is estimated at 350,000 souls. The consumption of provisions is stated as follows: 300,000 sheep; 15,500 of black cattle and calves; 30,000 pigs; 2,000,000 of arrobs of flour; and 170,000 cwt. of maize.

The jurisdiction of the Archbishop extends 180 leagues. The general character of the Mexicans is that of being liberal, courteous, affable, charitable, very ingenious, and attached to the fine arts. Mexico lies 84 leagues from the Pacific Ocean, and the same distance from Acapulco and Vera Cruz. Only tin mines have hitherto been discovered.

Not unlike the city of Venice, which is founded in the sea, the city of Mexico is situated in a spacious lake, lying east of an extensive valley. This lake is about 14 Spanish leagues in length, 7 in breadth, and about 40 in circuit. The valley is surrounded by mountains, from whence descend so many rivers, that the waters of the lake are suddenly raised by them, and have several times swept away many houses and inhabitants from the city, notwithstanding every precaution of dikes and sluices. The town stands partly on a morass in the lake, and is united to the main land by seven stone causeways, as above-mentioned. The safety derived from these approaches, together with the coolness produced by the lake, which is inestimable in this sultry climate, have hitherto maintained this city, notwithstanding it has been debated whether it should not be forsaken. If the following intelligence be correct, this question is likely again to be agitated; unless the lake should withdraw into its narrower limits.

#### Recent Inundation of Mexico.

In the *Publiciste*, a French newspaper of some repute, the following article appeared, March 1, 1807: "A vessel arrived from Guyara at Charlestown reports, that, before she sailed, letters were received from Vera Cruz, which announced the total destruction of the city of Mexico, by an inundation. The city was wholly under water during ten days; and when the last information was received from thence, the water was four feet deep.

## HISTORY OF THE TEA TRADE.

As it is our intention to present, from authentic documents, a history of the introduction and progressive increase of the use of Tea in Europe, and especially in this country, we request, in the first instance, the attention of our readers to the viands preferred for morning refreshment, before that beverage was the general fashion.

## BREAKFASTS OF THE NOBILITY IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

*Regulations and Establishment of the Household of Henry Algernon Percy, the Fifth Earl of Northumberland, at his Castles of Wresell and Lekinfield in Yorkshire, begun Anno Domini 1512.—Extracted from a scarce and curious book, in the possession of John Liptrap, Esq. of Mile End.*

Page 73.—“This is the ordre of all suche brakfastis as shal be allowid daily in my Lordis Hou every Lent, begynnyng at Shroftide, and endyng at Estur, and what they shall have at their breakfasts, as to say Sunday, Tewisday, Thursday, and Setterday, except my Lordis childeryn, which shall have brakfasts, every day in the week in Lent.

“*Breakfaste for my Lorde and my Lady.*  
“First, a loif of brede in trenchors, 2 manchets, a quarte of bere, a quart of wyne, 2 pecys of saltfisch, 6 baconned herring, 4 whyte herring, or a dische of sproits.

“*Brakfaste for my Lorde Percy and Maister Thomas Percy.*

“Item, half a loif of household brede, a manchet, a pottell of bere, a dysch of butter, a pece of saltfisch, a disch of sproits, or 3 whyte herryng.

“*Brakfaste for the Nurcy, for my Lady Margaret and Maister Ingeram Percy.*

“Item, a manchet, a quarte of bere, a dysch of butter, a pece of salt-fisch, a dysch of sproits, or 3 white herryng.

“*Breakfaste for my Ladis Gentillwomen.*

“Item, a loof of brede, a pottell of bere, a pece of salt fische, or three whyte herryng.

“*Brakfasts for my Lord's Breder and Hede Officers of Household.*

“Item, 2 loofs of brede, a manchet, a gallon of bere, 2 peces of saltfisch, and 4 white herryng.

“*Brakfast for Gentilmen Ushers and Mar- of the Halle.*

“Item, a loof of brede, a pottell of bere, and a pece of saltfisch.”

[\* After these follow the various descriptions of servants, and the quantities allowed to each, which being similar to the above are omitted, as the repetitions would be tiresome.]

“This is the ordre of all suche brakfasts that shall be lowable daily in my Lordis hous thorrowe the yere, from Michaelmas unto Michaelmas, and what they shall have to their brakfasts, as well on flesche days as fysch days, in Lent, and out of Lent.

“*Brakfastis of Flesch Days dayly throoute the Yere.*

“*Brakfastis for my Lorde and my Lady.*

“First, a loof of brede in trenchors, 2 manchets, 1 quart of bere, a quart of wyne, half a chyne of muton, or ells a chyne of beef boiled.

“*Brakfastis for my Lorde Percy and Mr. Thomas Percy.*

“Item, Half a loif of household breide, a manchet, 1 pottell of bere, a chekyng, or ells, 3 muton bonys boiled.

“*Brakfasts for the Nurcy, for my Lady Margaret and Mr. Yngram Percy.*

“Item, A manchet, 1 quarte of bere, and 3 muton bonys boiled.

“*Brakfasts for my Ladis Gentylwomen.*

“Item, a loif of household brein, a pottell of beire, and 3 muton bonys boyled, or ells a pece of beif boild.

“*Brakfasts for my Lord's Breder, his Hede Officers of Household and Counsaill.*

“Item, 2 loifs of household breid, a manchet, a gallon of beire, 2 muton bonys and 2 peces of beef boild.”

Here also follow the quantities for the various other officers and servants. Vide preceding note.

“This is the ordre of all such Brakfastis of Fysche as shall be allowed within my Lord's house, on Satterdays thorrowe the Yere oute of Lent, and what they shall have at their Brakfastis.

“*Brakfaste for my Lord and my Lady.*

“*Furst,*

“A loif of breid in trenchors, 2 manchets, a quarte of bere, a quarte of wyne, a dysch of butter, a pece of saltfisch, or a dysch of buttered eggs.

“*Brakfast for my Lord Percy and Maister Thomas Percy.*

“Item, A loif of household brede, a manchet, a pottell of bere, a dysch of butter, a pece of saltfisch, or a dysch of buttered eggs.

“*Brakfast for the Nurcy, for my Lady Margaret and Maister Ingeram Percy.*

“Item, a manchet, a quarte of bere, a dysch of butter, a pece of saltfisch, or a dysch of buttered eggs.

“*Brakfast for my Lady's Gentillwomen.*

“Item, A loif of household brede, a pottell of bere, a pece of saltfisch, or a dysch of buttered eggs.

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EULOGY

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"*Brakfastis for my Lord's Breder and  
Hede Officers of Houshold.*

"Item, 2 loifs of houshold brede, a  
mancheit, 2 pecis of saltfish, a dysch of  
butter, or a dysch of buttered eggs."

For others of the family, vide preceding  
note.

EULOGY OF SILENCE, BY THE PRESIDENT  
HENAULT.

*Abstracted from Archives Litteraires, No.  
xxvi.—The paragraphs enclosed thus [ ]  
are additions by the Editor.*

Treatises have been composed in praise of  
folly, and even in praise of fever; why should  
not I compose the praise of silence? There  
was among the Egyptians a god of silence,  
named Harpocrates, known by the action of  
placing a finger on his mouth, as if preventing  
it from speaking. But my essay is no eulogy  
on such silence: neither do I confound sil-  
ence with discretion, or with secrecy. The  
silence which I propose to consider is, that  
mute enunciation, superior to language in  
power, which eloquence often employs with  
the most sublime result. The silence of the  
woods, in the religion of the ancient Druids,  
overwhelmed the mind: in the same silence,  
says an ancient French poet, love has dis-  
persed innumerable ideas, which lovers never  
fail to combine. Quinault has said, "even  
to silence itself, all speaks in her I love."  
Tasso says the same in his *Aminta*,

*El silenzio ancor suole  
Aver prieghi e parole.*

Nothing more decidedly indicates refusal  
than silence. Plutarch relates that an am-  
bassador from the city of Abdera, after a long  
harangue in behalf of his constituents, to  
Agis, King of Sparta, at length demanded,  
"Well, Sir, what answer shall I return to  
them? — *That I have suffered you to say  
all you pleased, and as you pleased, without  
speaking a word.*"

Silence has infinite divisions: such as—  
restraint—inference—look—the coun-  
ter-truth, all contributes, all expresses that  
figure in rhetoric, which consists in saying  
nothing.

The *quos ego* of Neptune in Virgil, is not a  
silence: it is restraint. This deity is ready  
to threaten Eolus, who without orders had  
excited a tempest against Eneas, in compli-  
ance with the intreaties of Juno; but Nep-  
tune is too powerful a god to condescend to  
threaten; rather, with a single stroke of his  
trident, he effects his intention.

The *Marcellus eris*, dissolved the consort  
of Augustus in tears, by a restraint superior  
to the powers of language.

Paris became the capital of the English,  
in France, when Henry V. of England mar-

ried the sister of the lawful heir, now disin-  
herited by a horrible step mother. A pro-  
cession of English entered Paris, and passed  
under the windows of Isabella of Bavaria,  
who waited to receive their acknowledgements  
and salutations. But, what is her surprize?  
they maintain a gloomy silence, nor even  
deign to cast a single look towards her win-  
dows. What conduct can be more striking?  
Is this a day of triumph? The heavens  
should re-echo with shouts and acclamations;  
but, no, indignation and contempt prevail  
over joy and gratulation. This is the praise,  
the power of silence: it speaks more em-  
phatically than all that could be written  
against this unworthy queen.

The silence of Ajax, King of Salamis, is  
extremely remarkable in the eleventh book of  
the *Odyssey*. His indignation when he was  
disappointed of receiving the arms of Achilles,  
which were adjudged to Ulysses his competi-  
tor, is well known. Ulysses meets him in  
the shades below: alone, apart from all the  
other ghosts, but he still retains the same  
tokens of resentment, as when alive. Ulyss-  
ses, approaches him, adopts the most flatter-  
ing terms in addressing him, recalls all his  
glory, &c. but, the poet, conscious that he  
could not express the state of this hero's mind,  
has recourse to silence: Ajax makes no  
reply.

[The following is part of Pope's version of  
this passage.

Alone, apart, in discontented mood,  
A gloomy shade, the sullen Ajax stood:

Touch'd at the sight, from tears I scarce refrain,  
And tender sorrow thrills in every vein;  
Pensive and sad I stand, at length accost  
With accents mild th' inexorable ghost.

Turn then, oh! peaceful turn, thy wrath controul,  
And calm the raging tempest of thy soul.  
While yet I speak, the shade disdains to stay,  
In silence turns, and sullen stalks away.]

In like manner, Timanthes, unable to ex-  
press the grief of Agamemnon at the sacrifice  
of his daughter, threw a veil over her face.  
This is a silence in the art of painting, equally  
eloquent as poetry: and in this she is mani-  
festly the sister of poetry.

Moreover, what more admirable incident  
can possibly occur, than that of the inter-  
view of Dido and Eneas, in the world below,  
in the sixth book of the *Eneid*? and let me  
be pardoned, if I say, that in this passage  
Virgil has exceeded Homer.

Ulysses leaves the silent Ajax, and turns to  
other ghosts: the silence of Ajax has no  
consequences. In Virgil, Dido who had  
killed herself for love to Eneas, meets her

lover in the shades, and these are the sentiments which the poet puts into his lips.

Inter quas Phœnissa recens à vulnere Dido  
Errabat sylvâ in magnâ; quam Troius Heros  
Ut primum juxta stetit, agnovitque per umbram  
Obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense  
Aut videt aut vidisse putat pex nubila lunam  
Demisit lacrymas, dulcique affatus amore est:  
Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo  
Venerat extinctam, ferroque extrema secutam.  
Funeris heu tibi causa fui! per Sidera juro,  
Per Superos, et si qua fides tellure sub imâ est,  
Invitus, regina, tuo de litoribus cessi,  
Sed me jussa Deum, quæ nunc has ire per umbras,

Siste gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahæ nostro.  
Quem fugis extremum fato quod te alloquor, hoc  
est.

Talibus Fœnæ ardentem et torva tuentem  
Lenibat dictis animum, lacrymasque ciebat.  
Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat.  
Nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur,  
Quam si dura silex, aut steterat Marpesia cautes.  
Tandem proripuit sese, atque mimica refugit  
In nemus umbriferum, conjux ubi pristinus illi  
Respondet curis, æquatque Sichæus amorem.

With these, fair Dido ranged the silent wood,  
New from her wounds her bosom bath'd in blood;  
The chief, advancing through the shady scene,  
Scarce through the gloom discern'd the sullen  
queen:

So the pale moon scarce glimmers to the eye,  
When first she rises in a clouded sky.  
He wept, and thus addressed her in the grove,  
With all the melting tenderness of love.

Then was it true, that by revengeful steel,  
Stung with despair, unhappy Dido fell?  
And I, was I the cause of that despair?  
Yet oh! I vow by every golden star,  
By all the powers the ethereal regions know,  
By all the powers that rule the world below,  
I left your realm reluctant; o'er the floods  
Call'd by the fates, and summon'd by the gods.  
Stay, Dido, stay, and see from whom you fly:  
'Tis from your fond repentant lover's eye.  
Turn then one moment, and my vows believe,  
The last, last moment fate will ever give.

Nought to these tender words the fair replies,  
But fix'd on earth her unrelenting eyes,  
The chief still weeping; with a sullen mien,  
In stedfast silence, frown'd the obdurate queen.  
Fix'd as a rock, amid the roaring main,  
She hears him sigh, implore, and plead in vain.  
Then, where the woods their thickest shades  
display,

From his detested sight she shoots away;  
There from her dear Sichæus in the grove,  
Found all her cares repaid; and love return'd for  
love.

*Pitt.*

It is said, that a man of intellect having read this beautiful passage, for the first time, suddenly closed the book, to try whether he could not furnish Dido with an answer becoming her situation, and after composing a number of the best verses in his power, he re-opened his volume in hope of having anticipated the conduct of Virgil: to his surprise, he found, that the answer of Dido was only silence and indignation. But Virgil pursues the incident somewhat further. He does not lose sight of Dido, he follows her, and relates her behaviour after this interview.

The different management of the two poets (Homer and Virgil), must be felt. Virgil by his last four verses, renews all my grief, and my sympathy with Dido.

It appears to me, that there is great beauty in a passage of Homer, not commonly distinguished: it is where all the gods are assembled in Olympus, and besiege Jupiter, to influence his conduct: some soliciting in favour of the Trojans, others of the Greeks: here is the whole universe in action: the heaven crowded with divinities, the earth covered with warriors: Jupiter listens, and then dismisses the throng of immortals: the bustle of their departure completes the fascination of our eyes: — but how is Achilles engaged? What does Homer contrast to this general commotion of nature? He shews us in his tent—alone—the hero, whose inactivity produces all these mighty preparations. Do not fear that Homer should introduce reflections, and warn you of the sentiment which he wishes you should feel. He leaves to ordinary poets all distrust of the impression which they have produced; he is certain of the effect of this astonishing scene; he says nothing as from himself; for the reflections of the poet are a kind of warning: *Observe*

— *Remark the art here employed* — *Admire the invention displayed, &c.* Homer disdains the admiration which he knows to be inevitable, and conceals himself. Homer, Virgil, truly great men, are sparing of their maxims and reflections; they furnish the materials; but depend on the understanding and discernment of their readers. For this reason, the scenes they describe do not instantly produce their full effect; twenty years, thirty years, I might say ages afterwards, new beauties are discovered in their works; and indeed hence they are always new: and every repeated perusal revives our admiration more strongly than before. In short, the merit of true nature increases daily in esteem. Virgil strikes, at first, less than Lucan; but the influence of Virgil is constantly augmenting, while that of Lucan is diminishing.

That is a most beautiful image of silence, which is reported of Penelope: “shortly after her marriage being pressed by her father, Icarus, and her husband, Ulysses, to declare whether she preferred to follow Ulysses to

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Ithaca, or to continue at Lacedemon among her family; what language does Pausanias in his third book, put into her lips? "She kept silence, and only answered, by letting her veil fall down over her eyes." (What true sublimity!) In the very spot where she gave this modest reply, Ulysses in whose favour it was interpreted, built an altar to Bashfulness.

But why seek elsewhere than in the sacred writings for the sublimity of silence? M. Rollin is my authority. In a work wholly devoted to the Belles Lettres, wherein he admits of profane authorities; he does not hesitate to select his instances from among those furnished by the Old Testament. Scripture relates—that Isaac was placed by Abraham on the fatal pile; that he was bound, ready to be sacrificed;—without introducing a word, either as to the sensations of the son, or the discourses of the father; without preparing us to behold a sacrifice of this description, by introductory remarks, without describing the nature, or power of those sentiments, which induced the father and the son to obey the mandate that appointed it. The historian Josephus, puts into the mouth of Abraham a long argument, very beautiful, and very affecting. In Moses, the patriarch preserves a total silence, which the historian does not break. This was because one wrote as a man influenced by his own spirit, the other was but the instrument, the pen of the divine spirit; who dictated to him what he should write.

This silence of Abraham is the more striking because it was preceded by those questions which the child had put to his father on the journey, as to what would ensue; and of which, unknown to himself, he was to be the victim. Racine has happily imitated this, in his conversation between Iphigenia and Agamemnon.

[We have an instance still more striking of this silence, in the history of Aaron the high priest, Lev. x. 3. His two elder sons had transgressed, and been slain by "fire from the Lord," for polluting their priestly office. Surely, the lamentation of a father, cannot but burst out on occasion of this loss. What, says the historian? "Moses said unto Aaron, this is what Jehovah spake, saying I will be sanctified in them that come nigh me, and before all the people I will be glorified; and Aaron held his peace." The original is in two words, "Aaron was silent." The word used implies a continuance of silence; no complaint, no exclamation, the feelings of the father were subdued by the considerations of duty and piety; "Aaron held his peace."]

The sacred books are inexhaustible in instances of this subject. Is the resistless power of the sovereign of Asia to be expressed? (Cyrus) *The earth is silent at his presence.*

I conclude further, encouraged by M. Rollin, though he does not specify it, by presenting

an instance of the divine power of silence, in the Saviour of the World before Pilate. Imagine all which might be said by a God-man, when interrogated, *What is truth?* Truth was about to disappear from among men; was not this the proper moment to describe and explain it? No, he is dumb, he answers by silence to the rash curiosity of a vain and heedless governor.

[One of the most exquisite silences in all antiquity is presented in the book of Job, chap. iv. 18. The whole passage is wonderfully poetical.

A matter was suggested to me — by stealth,  
as it were,

My ear received a mere particle of it.

Amid the reveries which precede nocturnal dreams,

'Ere sleep to utter insensibility falls on man;

A palpitant and shivering crept over me,

And all my bones thrilled with agitation.

A spirit glided before my face,

(Every hair of my head stood erect!)

It fixed motionless — (yet I could not discern  
a lineament of it —)

Its phantom form direct before my eyes —

*Silence was hush'd; — I heard the gentlest  
whisper, (saying,)*

"Shall mortal man be more just than God?

Shall a man be more pure than his maker, &c."

The preparation for this vision, the succession of ideas, the varied uniformity of expression, the breaks, are all grand and masterly; what its effect must have been where the original was the vernacular language, may be more easily conceived than described.]

[A silence of a description entirely opposite occurs also in Scripture; for nothing can be more solemn and affecting, than the sudden cessation of the clamours or shouts of a multitude; thousands, of thousands of voices all struck dumb at one dead stroke! It occurs in the Revelations on the opening of the seventh seal. The first seal was opened with the noise of thunder; and all the following seals with imagery of some kind. Under the sixth seal, "I beheld, and lo! a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations and kindreds, and peoples, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the lamb, clothed with white robes, and having palms in their hands, and cried with a loud voice, saying "salvation to our God;" and all the angels, the elders, &c. fell before the throne on their faces, saying, "amen; blessing and glory, and wisdom and thanksgiving, and honour and power, and might, to our God, ever and ever amen." And he opened the seventh seal, — and silence was in heaven about half an hour." This "half hour" diminishes the dignity of the passage to us, who are familiar with our

watches; but it was not so when the original was written; it would then be understood as a period relative to the offering of incense; during which fumigation, silence prevailed; but immediately on the close of this solemnity, succeeded "voices, and thunderings, and lightnings, and an earthquake." Our poet Milton, felt the full force of this sublime imagery, and has very happily imitated it.

Man with his whole posterity must die,  
Die he, or justice must; unless for him  
Some other able, and as willing, pay  
The rigid satisfaction death for death.  
Say heav'nly pow'rs, where shall we find such love?  
Which of ye will be mortal to redeem  
Man's mortal crime, and just th'unjust to save;  
Dwells in all heaven charity so dear?  
He asked; but all the heav'nly choir stood mute,  
And silence was in heav'n—

The same poet has a silence implied, but not so clearly expressed, because he would not repeat his terms; Book vii. The train of the King of Glory, going to create new worlds,  
On heavenly ground they stood, and from the shore

They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss,  
Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild,  
Up from the bottom turn'd by furious winds  
And surging waves, as mountains, to assault  
Heaven's height, and with the centre mix the pole.

"Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou keep peace,"

Said then th'ominific word; "your discord end."  
Nor stay'd, but on the wings of cherubim  
Uplifted in paternal glory rode  
Far into chaos, and the world unborn;  
For Chaos heard his voice.

An ordinary poet would have delighted in this opportunity of softening the rage of discord down to tranquillity; would have described the surges gradually diminishing, the furious uproar abating, the wild confusion step by step retiring; and the winds (which he would have personified) reluctantly subsiding to quietness; in derogation of Divinity, who would have been kept waiting, till the poet had exhausted his stock of misapplied conceptions.]

This is sufficient on the present subject. I conclude by an observation, that in seeking assistance on this enquiry, being desirous of relying on authorities of which I acknowledge that I always stand in need, I have been extremely surprized, that no authors writing on rhetoric and eloquence, have said any thing in reference to this manner of expression.

They remark occasionally, the beauties which accompany silence; but only occasionally. I have therefore thought, that this subject might be treated without repeating what others have already said; without the

appearance of treading in their track. In truth, silence is less a figure of rhetoric, to which no name can be given, (as is given to the *prosopopeia, metonymy, metaphor, &c.*) than an incident dependant on taste; and taste admits not of precept. It is an instinct of reason, which like an instinct of nature, never deceives itself.

[Perhaps, as fine a close as imagination ever produced, is that of Thompson's Hymn to God, usually placed after his Seasons. Having called on all terrestrial objects to "sound his stupendous praise," the poet rises among other worlds.

When ev'n at last the solemn hour should come,  
I cheerful will obey: there, with new powers,  
Will rising wonders sing; I cannot go  
Where UNIVERSAL LOVE not smiles around,  
Sustaining all yon orbs, and all their suns;  
From seeming evil still educing good,  
And better thence again, and better still  
In infinite progression.—But I lose  
Myself in him, in light ineffable;  
Come then, EXPRESSIVE SILENCE, muse his praise.]

## EXCERPTA

From Mr. Weber's Memoirs of the Queen of France.

The first volume of these memoirs appeared before the commencement of our work. It contains the history of the happiest period in the life of the unfortunate MARIA ANTOINETTA; a very able retrospective examination of the remote principles and immediate causes of the French revolution, from the reign of Louis XIV. up to the convocation of the States-General under Louis XVI, in the year 1789; with an account of the beginning of that dreadful Revolution. Mr. Weber has very properly introduced a short and interesting delineation of each character that the veracity of history obliges him to speak of; and among those who had a share in the overthrow of the monarchy in France, none deserved a more peculiar notice than the infamous *Egalité*, the late Duke of Orleans. We shall therefore, in the present number, content ourselves with laying before our readers the following sketch of the bitterest enemy of the illustrious heroine of these memoirs; as well as a short sketch of the character of M. Necker. The second volume will shortly come under our notice in our Review; as we understand it will appear in a few days. It contains a variety of interesting matter.

\*

And wing my impetuous flight to future worlds

*Character of the Duke of Orleans.*

LOUIS PHILIP OF ORLEANS received from nature the happiest disposition, and an uncommon degree of personal beauty. His early years were attended with extraordinary brilliancy. Unfortunately, he soon gave himself up to dissipation, and to the company of a large circle of men without morals or reputation, who persuaded him that the grand principle of life ought to be a dereliction of all principle, and a contempt for public opinion. Owner of a palace where gallantry and sensuality seemed, from the licentious times of the Regency, to have fixed their abode, he plunged, soon after his entrance into life, into debauchery and lewdness. Though married to the virtuous, the incomparable daughter of the Duke de Penthièvre, he stole from her chaste endearments, to riot in orgies of which a description would scarcely now be credited, were there not so many witnesses in every class of society who can vouch it. To remove the veil of those shameful mysteries would be a task suited only to the pen of an *Arcane*: for me, it shall suffice to say, that in a short time the Duke of Orleans' face became completely altered, and broke out with incurable blotches that proved to every body his excesses of every kind. He soon seduced and led into the same excesses his brother-in-law, a young Prince, who was born to have one day inherited the name, the virtues, and the immense fortune of the Duke de Penthièvre. The Prince de Lamballe had but just entered into a contract of marriage with a Princess of the House of Savoy, which was announced under the happiest auspices, when a dreadful disease took him off in the flower of youth, from the most charming wife and the best of fathers. As, by his premature death, the Duke of Orleans became the immediate heir of a large fortune, it was not easy to convince the public that he had not at least hastened it by his advice and example; for, to have caused it knowingly and through avarice, would have been a crime so atrocious, so inconsistent with the age, of the Duke of Orleans at that time, that it would be something even more than injustice to believe what was suggested at that period, and for which his subsequent conduct has unfortunately given too much ground. Be that as it may, the immorality of which he made a parade, prevented MARIA ANTOINETTE from admitting him to those private parties which she gave at Versailles and Trianon; parties in which, as I have already said, the gaiety and sprightliness that gave life to them never intrenched on the forms of decency and propriety. It was at first, on these assemblies of the most amiable persons of the Court, that the partizans and associates in debauchery of the Duke of Orleans darted their envenomed sarcasms; and yet the very exclusion of the Duke of Orleans

and his friends, proved precisely the contrary of what those indirect insinuations were intended to impress upon the public. To the desire of vengeance excited at the *Palais-Royal* by this marked disapprobation of the Queen's, was farther added, the resentment that arose from the doubts which had been expressed at Court of the courage that the friends of the Duke of Orleans pretended he had displayed in the engagement off Ushant; doubts which were soon turned to certainty, in the eyes of the public, by the nomination of the duke of Orleans to the post of Colonel-General of the Hussars; a nomination which compelled him to give up entirely the seaservice, and deprived him of all hope of obtaining the place of Grand Admiral of France, which he had in view. These sarcasms were repeated, spread about, and armed with stings by the idle and subordinate partizans who swarmed in the piazzas of the *Palais-Royal*, and who shared the principles, the conduct, frequently the favours, and even the friendly familiarity of its owner.

Several other circumstances contributed to keep up this mutual aversion. The Duke of Orleans having planned a marriage between one of his sons and the daughter of Louis XVI, MARIA ANTOINETTE, who already at that time saw in the Duke d'Angoulême the future husband of her beloved daughter, of the Princess who had first made her feel the happiness of being a mother, opposed, in the firmest and most decided manner, a marriage repugnant to her in every point of view. This rejection inflamed still more, passions which it was so easy to raise.

The Duke of Orleans had been frequently in England, and he not only brought into France at his return the manners, customs, games, nay the very failings he found in that nation; he not only in his gardens, domestic establishments, horses, carriages, jockeys, races, and bets, put himself at the head of those who were then spreading in France what was called the *Anglomania*; he likewise imported all the erroneous notions of politics which were circulated in that country. Foremost among these may be placed the false maxim of its being necessary in a mixed monarchy, that the heir to the throne should be at the head of the Opposition. Adopting this principle, most certainly inapplicable to the French government, the Duke of Orleans, incensed beyond bearing by the manner in which he was treated at Court, and perhaps desirous, as we have already said, to imitate the prince of Conti, thought himself obliged to encourage whatever had the slightest appearance of opposition to the king's government. When the Court of the Peers were assembled, when the king exercised his royal authority, every time the Notables were convoked, the Duke of Orleans always took a part in opposition to the



beneficent views of the Court, and to the plans which might have maintained the tranquillity of the state. He leagued with the turbulent magistrates, collected around him all those men of ruined fortunes and shuffling character who discovered any talents, filled the clubs and coffee-houses in his palace with declaimers; he gave, contrary to his custom and natural disposition, extraordinary assistance to the people, and distributed alms in abundance among the poor, at the period when the States-General were about to be opened; he endured two successive banishments, with the firmness of a man desirous of appearing as a victim; he chose for his chancellor a man overwhelmed with debt, and lost to virtue; and for his confidential secretary, an officer of artillery, whose only title to his confidence, was having written a scandalous novel. This was the man whom he employed, in conjunction with a gloomy leveller, to draw up for his bailiwicks, instructions, in which were found all the seeds of a republic. When a tutor was wanted for his children, he chose through caprice for that office, which should have been filled only by a man, a woman, whose reputation was more than equivocal, and for whom the Duchess of Orleans felt a proper disgust; that Countess of Genlis, whose unavoidable and inexhaustible writings have spread, and continue to spread, like a torrent over Europe. He invited and lodged in his own Palace that Chamfort,\* who had been secretary to the Prince de Condé, and who, when he quitted the noble abode of loyalty for that of rebellion, recommended and fixed in his place that wretched regicide who afterwards dared to read the sentence of death to Louis XVI.† In fine, when the meeting of the States-General took place, far from ranging himself, with the other princes of the blood, around the throne, in order to protect it with all his influence and popularity, he was seen seeking a place among the factious, whose nomination had been particularly favoured by the Necker family, and coalescing with the Count de Mirabeau, the Duke d'Aiguillon, Camille Desmoulins, Siéyes, the Duke de Biron, la Touche, Marat, Pétion, the Count de la Mark, the Lameths, the husband of the Viscountess de Beaubarnois, the Marquis de St. Huruge, and many other promoters of the rebellion, of every class. Attached at that time to a woman who disgraced one of the most celebrated names in science, he established a meeting at Viroflay, near Versailles, which I may call the headquarters of insurrection. Whenever there was a mob of the people, on the Pont-Neuf, in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, or in the square of the Hotel-de-Ville, one was sure to see among them either the Duke of Orléans, his livery, his carriages, or somebody belonging to his house.

\* Vide Panorama, vol. 1. p. 533. † Ib. 534.

## M. NECKER.

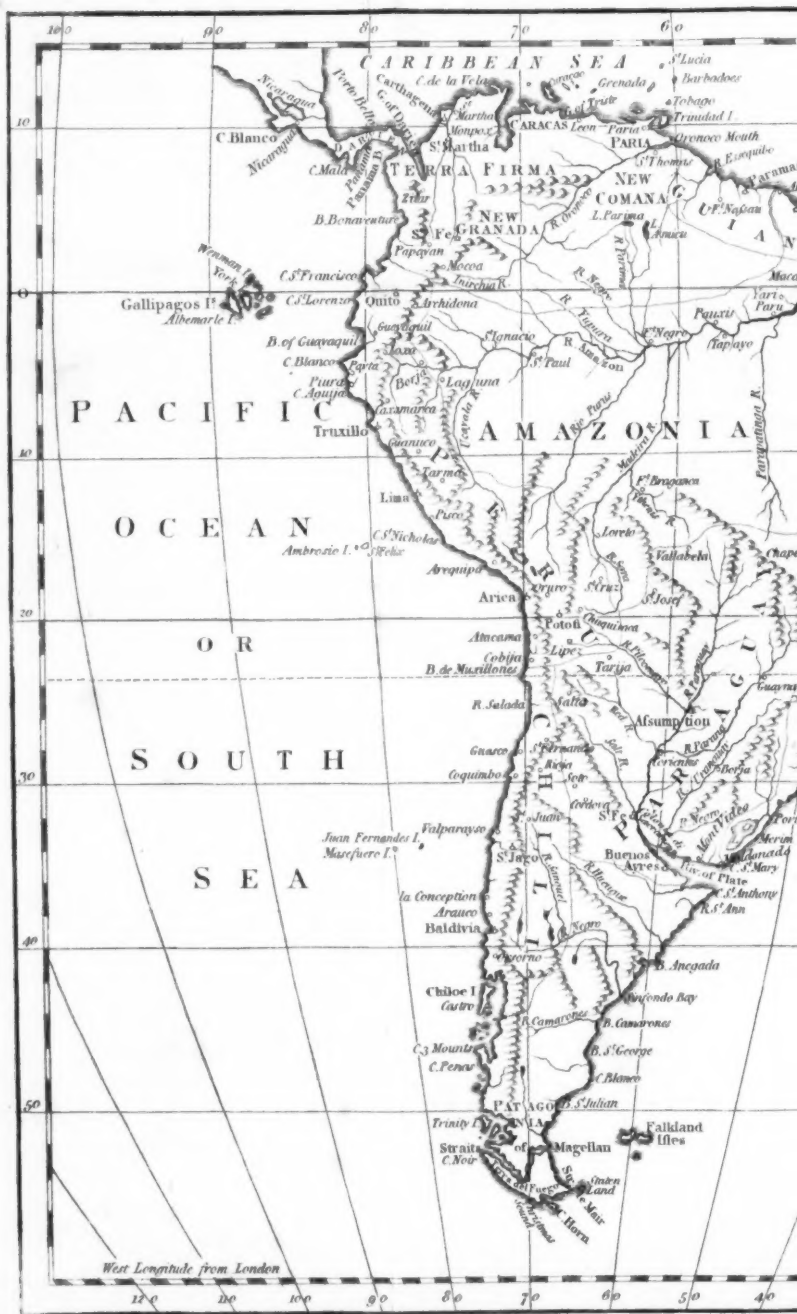
Thus inauspiciously commenced the great scene of the French revolution. Rebellion was organized in a manner from that very period. The Palais-Royal and the markets of Paris on the one part; and on the other, all France, acknowledging their king. Loyalty, right, the love of the people, honour, religion, were on one side: on the other, sedition, infidelity, atheism, all the vices together giving a hand to all the crimes; and for the counterpoise or regulator of this balance, an alien minister, an exasperated, ambitious, and presumptuous man, who had no plan formed, except it were that of remaining at the head of the administration in spite of the king, by flattering the popular passions and prejudices.

Mirabeau and the Abbé Siéyes attacked him [M. Necker] in the height of his glory, and treated him, in their pamphlets, as a presumptuous man, without views, without means, and incapable of performing the promises he had made. In fact, his whole conduct demonstrated the weakness and shortness of his views. Instead of taking for his support the influence of the great bodies of the state, of the opinion of the Princes, of the Court, of the Notables, and of the Parliament of the kingdom, he sought after and made much of the opinions of persons of no rank or property, opposers of the government, men of ill fame, and even already guilty. Instead of giving a grand and noble impulse to the public mind, he seemed to receive it himself; and thus caressing all the little passions, he invited them to rally round him, and appeared to promise them his support. He plunged headlong into the torrent of the revolution, without foreseeing whither it would sweep the government which he was called to direct; he had not only neglected to form any previous plan, but his conduct in difficulties was timid and irresolute. Enjoying every kind of influence over the Court, and possessing the confidence of the nation, to a degree no Minister before him had ever attained, with genius and rectitude he might have commanded any thing, for the restoration of credit, of the finances, and of authority; but, instead of producing any great effect, he only put forth in succession fractions of energy which were lost, whereas brought to bear together on the same point, and at the same moment, they might have prevented the ruin of the state.

Mr. Necker was tormented with a ceaseless desire of ruling France. It is hard to say whether this mania, half-factious, half-pedantic, was to be attributed to the general habits of the inhabitants of the town which gave him birth, or to a particular disposition running through his family.

It will be recollected that this is written by the foster brother, and companion of Maitre Antoinetta.

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## SPECULATIONS ON THE COMMERCIAL TOPOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AMERICA.

[With a Map.]

The public attention has lately been called very much to this country, and more than one of our Expeditions is conjectured to have this continent in view. Looking forward to the successes of our troops, as it is but natural to persuade ourselves of what we desire, we hope that our remarks will prepare the minds of our readers to understand more effectually, and to appreciate more justly, the services of our gallant officers.

On the north of this continent, are several of the British West-India islands; Barbadoes, Tobago, &c.; and Trinidad, our lately acquired possession, is within view of the continent.

The Spanish province of the Caracacs, (10°N.) has recently been the scene of Gen. Miranda's attempts. Gen. M. is a native of South America; and it is supposed that his hopes of success in effecting a revolution, rested not a little on the influence which that consideration might have on the minds of his countrymen. That his undertaking has failed for the present, is well known; but it *may* be resumed, under some other shape.

South-east of Trinidad, is the Dutch and French province of Guiana. The best account we know of the Dutch settlements is Stedman's, 2 vols. 8vo. Cayenne is become notorious, as the place of transportation for those state criminals which revolutionary usurpation wished to destroy by sparing. If report say true, the "Cayenne Diligence" has still many places taken in it from Paris.

Brazil, is a Portuguese province, and hither the Sovereigns of Portugal have proposed, more than once, when hard pressed in Europe, to remove the seat of their government. What political effects such a step might have, we cannot venture to conjecture; it would not be advantageous to Britain.

Proceeding along the coast of Brazil, we find St. Salvador, and Rio Janeiro: the latter is a town of consequence; already known to our readers, by an extract from Barrow's Travels, [Panorama, Vol. I. p. 46.] This place maintains a good deal of intercourse with Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, which are on the river of Plata, and which have been fully described Vol. I. p. 376, &c. Continuing still southward, we come to Falkland's islands; the possession of which was, formerly, near involving Spain and Britain in war: not that any great value is attached by the crown of Spain to the islands themselves, but, because, had they become a fixed station for British ships, they would have also become a depôt for trade with the Spanish main. Spain has experienced this, in the north,

where the British islands supply the Spanish coast with many articles of commerce, and are paid in silver; which forms a chief part of the currency of those islands.

Patagonia, and Cape Horn, are far from inviting. Doubling this cape, the first town of consequence is Baldivia: this town would be a favourable acquisition to our Southern Whale Fishery, which then might venture more boldly west of Cape Horn, where the objects of its capture abound.

Advancing northward we come to Arica, not far from which, the reader will observe the famous mines of Potosi. The immense mountains which accompany the whole of this coast from the south, are a striking feature of this part of the continent; and of the globe: nor ought we to pass without remark, their nearness to the western coast, from which they are constantly visible; and their great distance from the eastern coast.

Lima is the capital city of this coast: it is not itself a port; but, at some little distance in land. It is in the centre of great wealth; and is suspected to be one of the objects of British enterprise.

Also, Panama, on the isthmus of Darien, has been thought, by some of our ablest statesmen, to be a desirable acquisition; for the isthmus being only sixty miles across, and part of it intersected by a navigable river, should Britain seize the ports on each side of this isthmus, a communication might soon be opened from the West-Indies, to the very centre of the coast of Spanish America. British articles would infallibly find their way along the coast both northward and southward, and the demand would be immense. We know well, that Porto Bello is unhealthy; but we know, that the Scots formerly settled on the isthmus of Darien; nor did they willingly relinquish their settlements. In fact, there is no answering for what British skill might perform; and we remember to have read a French secret memoir, addressed to the *K. of France*, in which the idea of a navigable canal, across this narrow neck of land, with British forts to defend it, was treated as a very possible event, but, an event greatly to be deprecated by France.

To say the least, if Buenos Ayres, or rather Monte Video, could be rendered a staple of trade for supplying Paraguay and the interior of this vast continent, while Lima, or Panama, was also a staple for supplying the rich towns on the western coast, it must be owned, that it would be very much to the advantage of the inhabitants, who now pay for European goods five times their cost price; and would give fresh energy to our manufactures at home, by a direct intercourse with a great population of wealthy customers, to whom their goods now arrive by very circuitous routes, and in very inadequate and uncertain supply.

G

## TRIAL OF CAPTAIN SIR HOME POPHAM.

On Friday, March 6, a Court Martial assembled on board of his majesty's ship *Gladiator*, in Portsmouth Harbour, to proceed on the trial of Captain Sir Home Popham; the charge against whom, was to the following effect:—That having been sent on an expedition against the Cape of Good Hope, in conjunction with Major-General Sir David Baird, which settlement surrendered January 1806; he did afterwards, with the view to attack the Spanish settlements in the Rio de la Plata, for which attack he had no direction or authority, whatever, withdraw from the Cape the whole of the naval force which had been placed under his command for the sole purpose of protecting it; thereby leaving the Cape, which it was his duty to guard, not only exposed to attack and insult, but even without the means of affording protection to the trade of his majesty's subjects; or of securing any ships of the enemy which might put in there; and this he did, notwithstanding he had received previous information of detachments of the enemy's ships being at sea, and in the neighbourhood of the Cape; and, notwithstanding he had been apprised that a French squadron was expected at the Mauritius. "It appears to us," says the Admiralty Order for Sir Home's trial, "that a due regard to the good of his majesty's service imperiously demands that so flagrant a breach of public duty should not pass unpunished."

The Court was composed of the following members:—Admiral Young, president; Vice Admirals, Sir E. Gower, Holloway, Rowley, and Stanhope; Rear Admirals, Vashon, Sir J. Coffin, and Sir Richard Strachan; and Captains Linzee, Scott, Irwin, Graves, and Boyle. Mr. Jervis appeared as the prosecutor, assisted by Mr. Bicknell, solicitor.

After the usual formalities, eighteen documents in support of the charge were put in and read. These consisted of instructions to Sir Home Popham, relative to the capture of the Cape, and his conduct subsequently thereto; of dispatches from Sir Home to government, announcing the surrender of the Cape, the capture of the French ship *La Volontaire*, his intention of proceeding to the Rio de la Plata, as an advantageous mode of employing his squadron in the winter season, when the Cape was in perfect safety; the capture of Buenos Ayres, &c. &c.

The case having been closed on the part of the prosecution, Sir Home Popham was called upon for his defence. In answer, he observed, that the first charges sent to him by the Admiralty, about half an hour after his arrival in town, referred only to three documents, by which alone he had supposed the charge was to be substantiated; whereas the new charges exhibited against him, and presented to him half an hour after his arrival at Ports-

mouth, had reference to eighteen documents, of which he had not been furnished with copies, nor had he any knowledge of their contents, but from having heard them hastily read in court. It was therefore expedient for him to take some little time in preparing his defence against the charges in their present novel form, in order to remove any unfavourable impression which they might have made upon the public mind. On this ground he felt himself under the necessity of requesting the indulgence of the court till Monday. The court adjourned to Saturday; but the proceedings of the second day were unimportant.

On the third day, Monday, Sir Home Popham delivered a very animated and impressive speech, of which the following are the most material points.

He commenced with observing, that it could not but appear extraordinary, that after having devoted the greater part of his life to the service of his king and country, he should be brought to trial by that superior authority to which every officer in his majesty's naval service looked up for reward and protection, for having employed the means placed at his disposal in making a successful attack on a possession belonging to the enemy, instead of suffering them to remain inactive and dormant. Without a certain portion of discretionary power, no service could be carried on with effect. The success which crowned the united exertions of General Beresford and himself, seconded by the forces under their orders, was proclaimed by his majesty's ministers to the inhabitants of the British metropolis by the usual signals of triumph; and the news of the conquest of Buenos Ayres was re-echoed with exultation and gratitude throughout every quarter of the United Kingdom. Under these circumstances, must it not strike every unprejudiced Englishman, that the present trial must have arisen from some other cause than that which was ostensibly set forth in the accusation. He had not the smallest hesitation to assert, that if the administration by which he had been selected, for the command which he had lately had the honour of holding, had still remained in power, he should have received thanks and approbation for his conduct, instead of having been superseded, recalled, and unexpectedly brought to trial. Had the design of his prosecutors been known to him, when he was first ordered home, he might have procured a variety of evidence highly important to his case; particularly with regard to his conduct in South America. Although the Admiralty, in answer to his dispatch announcing the capture of Buenos Ayres, thought proper to mark their disapprobation of his conduct, in having undertaken that expedition without orders, still they were pleased to express the highest approbation of the able and judicious manner in which the expedition had been conducted. From the terms of their

letter, he had no reason to think that any other punishment was in reserve, than that which its censure conveyed; and to that censure, severe as it was, he had been willing to submit, until he should have the opportunity of assigning such reasons as he flattered himself, would have satisfied the minds of those from whom the censure proceeded; that, considering all the circumstances, it was completely undeserved. With respect to the charge now before the court, he trusted that he should be able to shew, not only that his proceedings were fairly admissible, but such as the ministers under whose orders he sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, fully warranted by their concurrent opinions. An expedition to South America was a favourite object with Mr. Pitt. In the course of his former administration, he took some steps to carry it into effect; and he never lost sight of it, being only restrained from attempting its execution by political reasons, which no longer existed, when he (Sir Home Popham) felt it his duty, for the interest of his country, to proceed from the Cape of Good Hope upon that long projected expedition.

Sir Home Popham next proceeded to notice the change of ministry in 1804; his consulting with General Miranda respecting an expedition to South America, his delivering a memoir to Lord Melville on that subject, his visit to Mr. Pitt at Wimbledon, October 1804, and the Diadem being put into commission for him to proceed in her to South America in December following. The idea he said, had never been relinquished by government. At his suggestion, the armament against the Cape of Good Hope was equipped. When he took his final leave of Mr. Pitt, July 29, 1805, that gentleman had a long conversation with him on the original project of an expedition to South America; in the course of which, Mr. Pitt stated, that the Emperor of Russia was extremely anxious to attach Spain to the coalition; but, on the rejection of such an overture by the Spanish court, it was his fixed intention to execute the long projected plan. Early in February, 1806, after the capture of the Cape, Sir Home Popham received accounts of the termination of the war in India; in the course of the same month, he heard of the victory of Trafalgar, and of the coalition against France, from which power the Emperor Alexander had not been able to detach Spain. He also learned the fate of the Austrian army; and on March 4, by the capture of the *Volontaire* frigate he ascertained that the Russians had been defeated at Austerlitz, that Bonaparte was in possession of Vienna, and that when Admiral Willaumez sailed from Brest, he left in that port no more than six ships of war, of which three only were fit for service. He had also reason for believing, that Willaumez's squadron, after cruising a certain time on the Bank of Laguilles, would put into the Brasils for refreshments, and

thence proceed to the West Indies. Influenced by this opinion, which ultimately proved correct, he sent dispatches to the East and West Indies, stating his information. With respect to his attack on Buenos Ayres; he had the opinion of Captain Rowley, who was on the Cape station last war; and of every officer under his command, that the Rio de la Plata formed a part of that station. So far from his having left the Cape exposed to attack and insult, he maintained, that through the zeal, ability, and judgment of Lieutenant General Sir David Baird, it was in a state of the most perfect security. As proofs of this assertion, he stated that Sir David Baird had not only furnished a detachment of his garrison, but had actually reinforced General Beresford with a second detachment. As to his having left the Cape without the means of taking possession of any ships of the enemy which might put in there, he submitted to the consideration of the Court, whether, after the retreat of Willaumez from the Indian Seas, the reduction of the French force by Lord Nelson's victory, and the brilliant success of Admiral Duckworth, there was the most distant probability of the arrival of any French ships of war at the Cape; with the exception of the *Canonnere* frigate, no French ship whatever attempted to enter any of its bays or harbours, and her arrival was a mere fortuitous event, of which, from the situation of the respective harbours, he should not have been able to take advantage, had he remained on his station. Besides, at the time when he left the Cape, the winter season was about to commence, during which, no ships could lie in Table Bay with safety; nor could any attack be made upon the settlement, without incurring the greatest danger to the assailing force. His apparent haste in leaving the Cape, proceeded from the fear, that his arrival in the Rio de la Plata might be retarded till the season when he might not be able to sail sufficiently high up the river, to attack either Monte Video, or Buenos Ayres. But the importance which ministers now attached to the Cape, ill accorded with the tame cold terms of the letter which he received from Mr. Marsden in acknowledgment of the receipt of his dispatches announcing the capture. When the acquisition was made, not one solitary expression of thanks was pronounced on those who made it; and yet, he was to be condemned for exposing that acquisition even to imaginary hazard. In defending his conduct on the plea of discretionary power, Sir Home Popham adverted to the case of Sir George Rooke, in taking Gibraltar; to that of Sir Peter Parker, and General Dalling, respecting the attack upon the Spanish settlement of Onoia; to that of Lord Hood, in attacking Corsica; to that of Lord St. Vincent, in sending Lord Nelson to Teneriffe; to that of Lord Nelson, in going from the Mediterranean to the West

Indies; and to that of the late Sir Hugh Christian; the one most of all in point, in undertaking an expedition against the Rio de la Plata, during the period of his commanding a squadron at the Cape. Every one of these proceedings, issued from an exercise of discretionary power, without a certain portion of which, the spirit of the navy must be paralysed. In the course of his defence, Sir Home complained of the manner in which he had been sent home, in a small prize brig miserably manned, and worse armed: and commented forcibly, on the manner in which the charges had been drawn up against him; and on their unusual style.

After Sir Home Popham had concluded his defence, he proceeded to call his witnesses; the first of whom, was Lord Melville. His Lordship admitted, that when in power, he had entertained serious intentions of attacking the Spanish settlements in South America; that he had frequent consultations with Mr. Pitt, and with General Miranda on the subject; and that Sir Home Popham had been consulted by himself, and by Mr. Pitt. His Lordship considered the capture of Buenos Ayres as highly beneficial for the object which he had had in view; Buenos Ayres was one of the specific objects, when the armament was in contemplation in 1796. He believed that Sir Home Popham was appointed to the Diadem in December, 1804, with the view of co-operating with General Miranda, to the extent of taking advantage of any of his proceedings, which might tend to our attaining a position on the Continent of South America, favourable to the trade of this country; but he did not recollect any specific place being fixed upon. He did not conceive, however, in the proper sense of the orders, that Sir Home Popham was authorised to attack any part of South America. His Lordship bore testimony, to Sir Home's having been confidentially employed by Government on former occasions; when he had given entire satisfaction.

The evidence of Mr. Sturges Bourne went principally to prove, that Sir Home Popham had had interviews with Mr. Pitt on the subject of the Cape of Good Hope; and that in consequence of some communication made by Sir Home to Mr. Pitt, the latter had directed the witness to make further inquiry, the result of which, completely confirmed the information given by Sir Home.

The evidence of Mr. Huskisson, who was the last evidence examined on the third day, was nearly to the same effect. On Tuesday, the fourth day, Mr. Marsden, the secretary of the admiralty, was the first witness examined, but his evidence was not important.

Mr. Browne, the late master attendant at the Cape of Good Hope, deposed as to the perfect safety of that settlement, at the departure of Sir Home Popham; and assigned reasons why, in his opinion, it would not have been in the power of Sir Home to have captured

the Cannioniere, had he remained at the Cape.

Captain King of the *Diomedé*, who was at the capture of the Cape in January, 1806, stated, in a very detailed manner, that he considered that settlement to be in perfect safety at the departure of Sir Home Popham; that it was always fully understood, that the Rio de la Plata was completely within the Cape station; and that Sir Home Popham, by his very strict attention to his professional duties, and to the service of government while at Buenos Ayres, in not suffering any of the captured property to be shipped until the whole squadron had been completely re-victualled; had in the most disinterested manner, sustained a pecuniary loss of at least £23,000. Captain King was the last witness examined. After some proceedings in form, on the fifth day, Sir Home Popham addressed the Court in the following terms:—

"I here close my defence, and I throw myself upon the wisdom and justice of this honourable court. My feelings and my character have suffered severely; but I trust to your judgment to relieve the one and rescue the other. If I have, in the exercise of my zeal exceeded the strictest bounds of discretion, I hope it will be evident that I have been actuated solely by a desire to advance the honour, the glory, and the interest of my country. In the prosecution of those great objects, aided by my gallant followers, and fostered by the superintending hand of Providence, it has been my good fortune to be put in possession of the two capitals of two quarters of the globe; and I trust it will be found, upon a close examination of my defence, that—

The head and front of my offending

Hath this extent—no more."

After the Court had been some time in deliberation, the Judge Advocate pronounced the following sentence:—

"The Court is of opinion, that the charges have been proved against the said Captain Sir Home Popham—that the withdrawing without orders so to do, the whole of any naval force from the place where it is directed to be employed, and the employing it in distant operations against the enemy, more especially if the success of such operations should be likely to prevent its speedy return, may be attended with the most serious inconvenience to the public service, as the success of any plan formed by his majesty's ministers for operations against the enemy, in which such naval force might be included, may, by such removal be entirely prevented. And the Court is further of opinion, that the conduct of the said Captain Sir Home Popham in the withdrawing the whole of the naval force under his command from the Cape of Good Hope, the proceeding with it to the Rio de la Plata, was highly censurable, but in consideration of circumstances, doth adjudge him to be only severely reprimanded, and he is accordingly severely reprimanded."



## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. III. — *Scots Judicature—Subsidy to Prussia—Neutrals—Places—Finances—West India Trade—Catholics—Slave Trade.*

FEBRUARY 16.—This evening in the Upper House, Lord Grenville obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the courts of justice in Scotland; and for introducing the trial by jury in civil causes, under certain restrictions. The Bill was read a second time, March 13.

MARCH 2.—A message from his majesty was this evening brought down by Lord Grenville, informing their lordships, that his majesty had entered into a treaty with the King of Prussia; and that as soon as the ratifications should have been exchanged, a copy thereof would be laid before them. In consequence of the urgent state of affairs at the Court of Prussia, his majesty's ministers had thought it necessary to advance £80,000 to that government; which his majesty had approved, and hoped that Parliament would enable him to make good the same. A similar message to the House of Commons on the same evening, by Lord Howick. In both Houses, the request has since been agreed to.

FEBRUARY 14.—In the House of Commons Mr. Perceval agreeably to notice given a fortnight before, respecting the neutral trade, moved an address to his majesty for a copy of the order of his majesty in council, January 7, relative to vessels sailing from port to port; such ports being in possession of the enemy. Sir John Nicholl, the Advocate General, in following Mr. Perceval, took a most able and extensive view of the subject. As to the measure proposed to be substituted for the order of Council, namely, that no ships with colonial produce should be suffered to enter the ports of France; such a measure would not be more distressing to the trade of France than that of neutrals, or to our own trade. It would be injurious to the latter, because neutrals, by carrying colonial produce of the enemy, are enabled to export our manufactures in great quantities. The House of Commons would not, therefore, in the exercise of its inquisitorial powers, interfere with this act of the executive, until it should see what effect would be produced by the measure already resorted to. In his opinion, cutting off the coasting trade would be highly distressing to France. But if that power should, in the madness of her policy, think of shutting up the remaining neutral ports upon the Continent, she would soon find that they are now as necessary to her as to Great Britain. He therefore advised in the first instance, to make trial of the measure adopted, as Britain would at all times have it in her power to resort to measures of greater extremity, if such should be found neces-

sary. A long and spirited debate ensued; in which the motion was opposed by ministers, as unprecedented, unconstitutional, and injurious. Lord Howick, in particular observed, that it was directed against a measure in progress; and which, if deficient in its object, might be succeeded by ulterior means; but that at present, it was so connected with the dearest interests of us and our friends, that without danger to both, it could not be discussed. The motion was at length withdrawn.

FEBRUARY 10.—This evening, Mr. Biddulph, on the ground of economy moved, "That a committee be appointed to consider of what savings can be made, by the reduction of useless places, sinecure offices, exorbitant fees, and every other retrenchment that can be made in the expenditure of the public money." Lord Henry Petty conceiving that the substance of this motion had been already in a great measure, carried into effect, moved as an amendment, that after the word "appointed," should be substituted, "to examine and consider such regulations and checks as have been adopted, in order to control the several branches of the public expenditure, in Great Britain and Ireland, and to ascertain how far they have proved effectual; and also to determine, what further measures can be adopted to diminish the amount of emoluments and sinecures, without detriment to the public expenditure." This amendment was agreed to; and it was farther ordered, that the committee have power to send for papers and records, as evidence before them, that five be a *quorum*, that they shall sit, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House; and that the reports of the commissioners of accounts, and the commissioners of inquiry and finance, be referred to the said committee.

FEBRUARY 12.—Lord Castlereagh in opposing the new system of finance observed, that if it should be adopted, it would end in the financial ruin of the country. That stockholders should be considered at all times by Parliament, he admitted; but he did not think that the intended system would have such effect; and he was of opinion, that any *maximum* given to the sinking fund, would operate precisely in the same way towards reducing the value of property, as what the noble lord (Petty) stated would be the case in the total discharge and extinction of the national debt. In taking a view of the new system, as it was to operate for the next twenty years, his lordship contended, that however clear the theory might appear upon paper, yet it would not only be impracticable, but impossible to pursue it; and at all events, Parliament should not legislate upon it. He noticed, that the Noble Lord took up two grounds, whereon he built his structure. The one was, supposing the price of stocks in the money market at sixty, and the expenditure



with all its deductions, at £38,000,000. These he argued, were very fallacious data; for suppose a minister had reasoned on a similar theory, and in the same way, when the expenditure was £28,000,000, how would he find himself mistaken now, when in the space of a short war, it had risen £10,000,000? He contended that the old system was simpler, safer, and better. He insisted that the mode of raising loans on the surplus of the sinking fund, was fallacious and dangerous. For the calculations on which his lordship supported an opposite system, vide *Panorama* vol. 1. p. 1159.

FEBRUARY 16.—In a committee on Lord Henry Petty's financial resolutions, the first resolution was carried; on the second being put, Mr. Rose objected, not so much to the resolution itself, as to the system; as it placed too great reliance on the war taxes; it calculated on the discharge of the loans in fourteen years, and on the produce of the permanent taxes, and uniformity of expenditure for twenty years. He urged the Minister to give the House time to consider the subject; and noticed the interests concerned, such as the shipping interest, the West India merchants, the East India company, and indeed almost every body of traders and merchants in the country. Lord Henry Petty acknowledged the fairness with which Mr. Rose considered the matter, but could not consent to delay: the passing of the resolutions through a committee, by no means pledged the House to adopt one of them, if not well understood, and approved of afterwards. Peace might create a change; the war taxes might, in that case be reduced in amount; but it would be perceived by the resolutions, that a provision was made for that contingency. He wished it to be understood, that he considered the property tax as of that description which would, at the arrival of peace afford a means of reducing, if not itself, at least other taxes. It was intended to adopt such measures as would operate to diminish smuggling; and every attention would be paid to increase the income of the country. The resolutions were agreed to.

FEBRUARY 17.—In a committee to consider the best mode of giving encouragement to the West India trade, Lord Henry Petty proposed the following resolutions, which were agreed to:—1st, to grant a bounty of 10s. *per cwt.* on all double refined sugars exported from Great Britain. 2d. A bounty of 2s. *per cwt.* on raw sugars exported, whenever the average price of the last quarter, exclusive of duties, should not exceed 40s. *per cwt.* 3d. A bounty of 1s. *per cwt.* on raw sugars exported, when the average exceeds 40s. (but under 45s.) *per cwt.* 4th. To permit sugars already delivered, to be returned to the warehouses; and on exportation to be allowed the like bounties. 5th. A duty of 2s. 6d. *per gallon* on brandy imported. 6th. A duty of 1s. *per*

gallon on brandy imported, but intended for exportation.

FEBRUARY 20.—Sir John Newport, in a committee of ways and means on the Irish estimates, observed, that henceforth he should make not so much the rent of the house as the rent and value of the land annexed thereto, the criterion of taxation; and he submitted a scale of estimated valuation of houses for that purpose, beginning with those worth £4 a year, and less than £7, on which a tax should be levied of 1s. 6d. having one hearth; above £7, and under £10—2s.; above £10, and under £40—3s.; with a proportionate duty on hearths, from 1s. a year to one guinea: bachelors to pay one-half more than married men. As frauds had been practised, to avoid the duties on paper, he meant to change the mode of collection, from charging the duty by the pound to the batch.—Resolutions to this effect were agreed to.

FEBRUARY 23.—Mr. Whitbread brought in a bill for promoting industry and knowledge among the labouring classes of the poor, and for distinguishing between the criminal and unfortunate poor.—(Vide *PANORAMA*, Vol. I. p. 1398.) It was read a second time on the 24th, and stands for farther consideration April 15.

MARCH 4.—Lord Henry Petty, in a committee of ways and means, observed, that he felt great satisfaction in stating, that the ways and means greatly exceeded the expenditure. The excess of extraordinaries this year was, for Great Britain, £2,950,000; for Ireland, £650,000: which is short of the extraordinaries of last year. This would make the extraordinaries of the army £19,809,022; of the ordnance for Great Britain, £3,264,469; for Ireland, £479,246. Miscellaneous services for Great Britain, £1,200,000; for Ireland, £666,000; vote of credit for England, £2,800,000; for Ireland, £200,000. In this vote of credit, subsidies were provided for, to a considerable amount: £500,000 had already been paid to Russia, and there remained to be paid, £80,000 voted to the King of Prussia, and £230,000 to the King of Sweden. This would make £45,396,375, joint charges, besides a separate charge of £200,000 for interest of exchequer bills. His Lordship afterwards proceeded to recapitulate the ways and means. First, the usual duty on malt, £3,750,000; the surplus of the consolidated fund, £3,500,000; war taxes, £19,800,000; lottery, £350,000; vote of credit on exchequer bills, £3,000,000; loan, £12,200,000; surplus of ways and means of 1806, amounting to £171,185. The result was an excess of £170,286, beyond the supplies. With respect to the loan, the subscribers for every £100 were to have £70 three *per cent.* reduced, £70 three *per cent.* consols, and £10 five *per cent.* navy. The interest is £4 14s. 7d.

per cent. The interest of last year's loan was £4 19s. 7d.

MARCH 5.—Lord Howick brought in a bill to allow all persons professing the Roman Catholic religion to serve his Majesty in the navy and army, without restriction of station, with the free exercise of that religion. Mr. Perceval objected as the measure would operate as a partial repeal of the Test Act.—The bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading; but, in consequence of the decided opposition which the measure experienced from his Majesty, the second reading has been repeatedly postponed; and stands for no fixed day.

MARCH 16.—The slave trade abolition bill, with amendments, was this evening read a third time, and passed, without a division. Mr. Wilberforce carried it back to the Lords, who have since agreed to the amendments. Lord Grenville, in moving that a message be sent to the Commons, apprising them of their Lordships' acquiescence, said:—"I take this last opportunity of congratulating Parliament and the country, upon the accomplishment of one of the most glorious acts of justice and benevolence ever performed by the legislature of any nation."

MARCH 17.—Earl Percy, conceiving the abolition of the slave trade to be incomplete, without the ultimate *emancipation* of the negroes, moved for leave to bring in a bill, for what he termed the gradual abolition of the slave trade in the West Indies.—Lord H. Petty besought the noble Earl not to press the subject. The *abolition of the slave trade* and the *emancipation of the negroes* were different things; and the latter he considered as not within the power of the House to legislate upon safely at this juncture.—Earl Percy, however, not chusing to withdraw his motion, the previous question was moved; and, after some discussion, there being only 35 members present, the House adjourned.

MARCH 18.—The Solicitor General moved the order of the day for the third reading of the bill for rendering freehold property liable to the payment of simple contract debts.—The House divided, when there appeared against it a majority of 22.

MARCH 19.—The Secretary at War obtained leave to bring in two bills, one for allowing half pay officers, the widows of officers, and all those who had allowances in what was called the Compassionate List, to receive their money at their own residences; the other was to allow the Governors of Kilmainham hospital, in Dublin, to make regulations and provisions for the same object in Ireland.

MARCH 20.—Mr. Sheridan brought up a bill for the farther regulation of the office of Treasurer of the Navy.—Read a first time, and to be read a second time on Monday.

#### LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

Archibald Jones and James Jones, of Mile End, in the county of Middlesex, Printers; for a method of discharging colours from shawls and other dyed silks and silk and worsted of every description, or such part or parts thereof as may be required, for the purpose of introducing, by printing or staining, various patterns on such discharges or otherwise. Dated October 7, 1806.

William Clegg Gover, of Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey, Carpenter; for an improved wheel or purchase for the steering of ships, by means of which wheel or purchase a considerable degree of labour is saved; and a ship may be steered with more ease, and greater steadiness and certainty, and with more safety to the steerman. Dated Oct. 15, 1806.

Joseph Bramah, of Pimlico, in the county of Middlesex, Engineer; for a machine whereby valuable improvements in the art of printing will be obtained. Dated October 15, 1806.

John Fletcher, of Cecil-street, in the Strand, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.; for a composition for agricultural purposes, which is not only of the greatest value as a manure, but is also extremely efficacious in the destruction of the fly in turnips, snails, slugs, ants, and the majority of those other insects which are detrimental to vegetables; which composition he usually denominates *Prepared Gypsum*. Dated October 21, 1806.

Elihu White, of Threadneedle-street, in the city of London, Gentleman; for a method of making a machine for casting or founding types, letters, spaces, and quadrates usually made use of in printing. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. Dated October 23, 1806.

John Prosser, of Back-Hill, Hatton-Garden, in the county of Middlesex, Smith; for various improvements upon smoke or air jacks, which may be applied to those now in use. Dated October 30, 1806.

James Caparn, of Leicester, in the county of Leicester, Brazier; for a machine for discharging smoke from smoking chimnies. Dated October 30, 1806.

Isaac Sanford, of the city of Gloucester, Civil Engineer, and Stephen Price, of the Strand, in the county of Gloucester, Civil Engineer; for a method to raise a nap or pile on woollen, cotton and all other cloth which may require a nap or pile, as a substitute for teasels or cards. Dated October 30, 1806.

Robert Bowman, of Leith, Manufacturer; for a method of making hats, caps, and bonnets for men and women of whalebone; harps for harping or cleaning corn or grain,

and also the bottoms of sieves and riddles, and girths for horses; and also cloth for webbing, fit for making into hats, caps, &c. and for the backs and seats of chairs, sofas, gigs, and other similar carriages and things; and for the bottom of beds; as also reeds for weavers, &c. Dated October 30, 1806.

Joseph Moseley Elliot, of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, Watchmaker; for a new or improved method of making and constructing repeaters, or repeating watches, and time-pieces. Dated October 30, 1806.

Robert Vazie, of the parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey, Civil Engineer; for improvements in the measures, and in the machinery to be used in making bricks and earthen-ware, and also improvements in the carriages for removing the said articles. Dated November 6, 1806.

James Royston, of Halifax, in the county of York, Card-maker; for an improvement on the system of card-making, by a method of cutting teeth for carding of wool and tow. Dated November 6, 1806.

John William Lloyd, late of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, in the county of Middlesex, but now of Bishop Wearmouth, in the county of Durham, Esq.; for anti-friction rollers or wheels to assist all sorts of carriage-wheels. Dated November 20, 1806.

James Hencell, of the city of London, Merchant; for certain improvements on a machine for dressing coffee or barley, or any other corn, grain, pulse, seed, and berries. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. Dated November 20, 1806.

William Nicholson, of Soho-square, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman; for various improvements in the application of steam to useful purposes, and in the apparatus required to the same. Dated November 22, 1806.

James Frederick Matthey, of Suffolk-street, Charing-cross, in the city of Westminster, Lieutenant in De Meuron's Regiment; for various improvements upon fire arms and guns of all descriptions. Dated December 4, 1806.

Samuel Williamson, of Knutsford, in the county of Chester, Weaver; for an improvement in weaving cotton, silk, woollen, worsted, and mohair, and each of them, and every two or more of them, by looms. Dated December 4, 1806.

William Hyde Wollaston, of the parish of St. Mary-la-bonne, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman; for an instrument whereby any person may draw in perspective, or may copy or reduce any print or drawing. Dated December 4, 1806.

William Speer, of the city of Dublin, Esq.

now residing in the city of Westminster; for a new art, method, or process of purifying, refining, and otherwise improving fish oils and other oils, and converting and applying to use the unrefined parts thereof. Dated December 13, 1806.

Thomas Scott, of Clerkenwell-close, in the county of Middlesex, Musical-instrument-maker; for an improved musical instrument called a flageolet English flute, or an instrument on the flageolet principle, so constructed as a single instrument that two parts of a musical composition can be played thereon at the same time by one person. Dated December 13, 1806.

Ambrose Bowden Johns, of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, Bookseller; for certain compositions, and a mode of manufacturing the same, for covering and facing houses, and various other useful purposes. Dated December 22, 1806.

William Bell, of the town of Derby, Engineer; for an improvement upon, and an addition to smoothing-irons, planing-irons, and various edge tools, applicable to many useful purposes. Dated December 22, 1806.

Anthony George Eckhardt, of Berwick-street, Golden-square, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, Fellow of the Royal Society, and Member of the Society of Haerlem in Holland; for certain improvements in the mode of covering or inclosing books, whereby their contents will be secured from the observations of any person but the owner, and will also be preserved from injury. Dated December 22, 1806.

Anthony George Eckhardt, of Berwick-street, Golden-square, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, and Member of the Royal Society of London, and of the Society of Haerlem in Holland, and Joseph Lyon, of Millbank-street, Westminster, in the said county of Middlesex, Cooper; for a new method of manufacturing pipes for the conveyance of water under ground, different to the present pipes. Dated December 22, 1806.

Charles Schmalcalder, of Little Newport-street, in the parish of St. Ann, Soho, in the county of Middlesex, Mathematical and Philosophical Instrument-maker; for a delineator, copier, or proportion-ometer, for the use of taking, tracing, and cutting out profiles, as also copying and tracing reversely on copper, brass, hard wood, card-paper, paper, ass-skin, ivory, and glass, to different proportions, directly from nature, landscapes, prospects, or any other objects, standing, or previously placed perpendicularly; as also pictures, drawings, prints, plans, caricatures, and public characters. Dated December 22, 1806.

Walter Henry Wyatt, of Hatton-Garden;

London, Gentleman; for the means of facilitating the chemical action between copper and several saline substances, so as to produce important improvements in the art of separating gold and silver from copper, plated or united with either of those metals, and in the manufacturing of sulphate of copper, and in the making of many kinds of colours for painting. Communicated by a foreigner. Dated January 15, 1807.

Chester Gould, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Gentleman; for a machine to ascertain the weight of any thing to the amount of ten tons and upwards, to be made use of instead of the common steelyard, or beams and weight. Dated January 24, 1807.

William Hance, of Tooley-street, in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, Hatter; for a method of rendering water-proof, beaver and other hats. Dated January 29, 1807.

Benjamin Southcombe, of Brick-lane, in the parish of St. Luke, in the county of Middlesex, Tin-plate-worker; for a method of making flexible or malleable metallic plates into convex or concave forms or hollow shapes. Dated January 29, 1807.

Richard Friend, of the Broad-way, St. Thomas's, in the Borough of Southwark, and county of Surrey, Gun-carriage-maker; for improvements in the making and working gun and carronade carriages. Dated January 29, 1807.

Simon Orgill, of the town and county of the town of Nottingham, framesmith; for certain stops for working bolt-wheels affixed to the machine attached to the common warp-lace-frame to give motion to the said machine, and also a rotatory spindle, projections, and levers to be affixed to the said frame itself, to give motion to the said frame for the purpose of manufacturing by a more simple, certain, and expeditious method, lace or net work of various figures and qualities, with silk, cotton, worsted, or other materials, produced from animal, vegetable, or mineral substances. Dated February 3, 1807.

Richard Lorentz, of Great Portland-street, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. for certain machines or instruments, one of which will produce instantaneous light, and the other instantaneous fire; communicated by foreigners residing abroad. Dated Feb. 5, 1807.

James Essex, of the town of Northampton, Wool-stapler and Grocer; for a method of making or manufacturing dyed, bottled, or felted wool, into mats, rugs, carpets, &c. of various colours, figures, patterns, and sizes, for carriages, halls, parlours, hearths, and sundry other purposes. Dated February 5, 1807.

James Spershott, of Shelton, in the county of Stafford, clay-merchant; for an improvement in the manufacture of earthenware. Dated February 7, 1807.

John Day, of Camberwell-green, in the

parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, stone-mason; for an engine for the purpose of loading and unloading vessels, and also for raising large anchors and other immense weights to any height required. Dated February 12, 1807.

Charles Earl Stanhope, for improvements respecting the form, construction, and manner of building and fitting out ships and vessels for the purpose of navigation, and especially for counteracting or diminishing the danger of that most mischievous invention for destroying ships and vessels, known by the name or appellation of submarine bombs, carcasses, or explosions. Dated February 16, 1807.

James Winter, of Stoke under Hamdon, in the county of Somerset, Glove manufacturer; for a machine for sewing and pointing leather gloves with neatness, and strength, much superior to that which is effected by manual labour. Dated February 20, 1807.

Andrew Kauffman, of the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, Musical-instrument-maker; for improvements in the construction of the flageolet or English flute. Dated Feb. 20, 1807.

Archibald Thomson, of the parish of St. John, in the city of Westminster, and county of Middlesex, engineer; for improvements (by the application of known principles) upon certain parts of mill-spinning for spinning of wool or cotton. Dated Feb. 20, 1807.

Isaac Sanford, of the city of Gloucester, Civil Engineer, and Stephen Price, of Stroud, in the county of Gloucester, Civil Engineer; for an improvement or method to raise a nap or pile on woollen, cotton, and all other cloth which may require a nap or pile, as a substitute for teasels or cards. Dated Feb. 20, 1807.

Frederic Albert Winsor, of Pall Mall, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman; for an improved oven, stove, furnace, or apparatus for the extracting of inflammable air or gas and oil-tar, acetous and ammoniacal liquors, from different kinds of fuel, for reducing such fuel into coke and charcoal, and for completely purifying such inflammable air or gas of its odour during a state of combustion. Dated February 20, 1807.

Although most articles for which Patents are obtained by French inventors, are either direct transcripts, or imitations of British Patents; yet, some of them refer to inventions or improvements, not at present current among us. We intend therefore, to introduce from time to time, such new or original suggestions, as may tend to improve our own manufactures, or to throw light on contrivances of general utility. We know that gentlemen often have plans and thoughts lying by them, which they have not been able to mature; such may perhaps meet in our work, with hints by which their intentions may be completed.

Communications on similar subjects will meet with due attention.

PROLOGUE TO THE CURFEW, WRITTEN BY A  
LADY.—SPOKEN BY MR. BARTLEY.

Rude is the tale our Author's scene portrays—  
Rude was our country in her earlier days—  
When first the *Curfew*, knell of England's woe,  
Proclaim'd the triumphs of the Norman bow;  
And haughty William, with unhallow'd claim  
And ruthless sword, usurp'd a Monarch's name;  
Force then was law—all right was with the strong,

And public plunder charter'd private wrong.  
The blasted soil, the track of war reveal'd—  
Wild was the forest and untill'd the field.  
In that dark age, the tyrant of the mind,  
Gauze Superstition, trampled on mankind:  
Hecate's dire name imperial realms dismay'd,  
And sceptred heroes trembled at a shade.  
At midnight oft the impious vows were rais'd,  
The taper glimm'ring, whilst the cauldron  
blaz'd!

The hag by fancy loath'd, by hate pursu'd,  
With spells abhorr'd th' infernal spirit woo'd:  
O'er the blue flames she breath'd the awful word,  
And Fate's mysterious characters explor'd:  
Her voice the victor's tow'ring soul oppress,  
Her eye glanc'd terror thro' the mailed breast.  
Drear as the night of winter was that time,  
The live-long night of Lapland's arctic clime;  
And long a cheerless aspect England bore,  
And late the twilight linger'd on her shore.  
That time is past; beneath the day-star's smile,  
The arts have bloom'd and ripen'd in our isle;  
No spell is breath'd, no impious flame aspires,  
The lamp of Science burns with hallow'd  
fires:—

No vassals own their lord's imperious claim—  
For every Briton boasts a Freeman's name!  
By this ennobled—at his country's call  
He goes—for her, to conquer, or to fall!  
Proud by his actions to approve his birth,  
The dust of heroes is his native earth!  
Ye, who with us, departed times retrace,  
Forgive the faults of an unletter'd race:  
With candour mark, those customs not your  
own,

And pity errors to your age unknown;  
Too kind for scorn, too just to be severe,  
Ye serve no tyrant, and no conqueror fear,  
Too blest to envy—for distrust too brave,  
Your first, your noblest triumph is to save;  
Oh! here with friendly zeal protect our cause,  
Your voice is fame, and glory your applause.

EPILOGUE TO THE CURFEW, WRITTEN BY MRS.  
OPIE.—SPOKEN BY MISS DUNCAN.

May I come forward? Do I friends behold?  
Has not our Curfew then its own knell told?  
I fear'd our drama's name alone would fright ye,  
Convinc'd no gothic customs could delight ye.  
Fine whims indeed were in that monarch's head,  
Who all his subjects sent at eight to bed;  
Should modern rulers to such plans resort,  
Alas! alas! 'twould spoil a world of sport!  
Those were strange times!—for then the race of  
beaux

In cot, and palace, with the sun arose;  
And stranger still, belles, for cosmetics, knew  
Not the *Olympian*, but the *morning dew*.  
From dawn's chill breezes they their roses gain'd,  
And queen o'er every thing pure Nature reign'd;  
Nay, such the ignorance of each untaught zany,  
They followed larks, as we do—Catalani.  
What vulgar days! I'm glad they're pass'd  
away!

Then people slept all night, and wak'd all day;  
To them unknown the eccentric, dear delight  
To sleep all day, and visit all the night.  
Unfelt by them the joy our fashion yields,  
In winter, towns they sought, in summer, fields;  
But wiser, we such natural ways disown,  
And cold months pass in country, hot in town:  
And tho' a walk at morn's refreshing hour  
Might faded beauty's native bloom restore,  
All such receipts for bloom I deem a bubble,  
When rouge, beyond dispute, is much less trou-  
ble:—

Thus I'm convinc'd all moderns truly wise,  
Beyond the past, will present customs prize;  
And let me hope unenvying times that were,  
You'll hate all curfews but the CURFEW HERE.  
Yet, one word more:—by modern changes,  
witches

Have gain'd the most, for now their art en-  
riches;  
Once, stripes, or death their recompense became,  
While no one wish'd a fortune-teller's name;  
Then too in huts they liv'd—to us, that's novel!  
We do not seek for witches in a hovel;  
We for such treasures, streets, and squares ex-  
plore:

What splendid coaches throng a CERTAIN DOOR!  
'Tis a good trade—I'll practice it I vow,  
Nay, with your leave, I will begin it now—  
(After a pause, during which she looks round  
the house.)

Our Author's fate, I in your faces read.  
And dare foretell, our drama will succeed.—  
Oh! then, ye critics, if ye friendly feel,  
What your hearts whisper, let your hands reveal,  
Applaud, and prove me, what is not uncommon,  
And quite the fashion now—a CUNNING WOMAN.



To the Editor of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

Sir—A poor friendless but honest *Gypsy* became so attached to Mrs. Smyth Stuart,\* that she followed her fortunes, and shared in all her mishaps, shipwrecks, and disasters, both by land and sea, from England to the West Indies,—through America,—and back to her native country where she expired, grateful and attached even until death:—and to her memory, the following EPITAPH was inscribed, for the benefit of the living.

HERE LIES A POOR GYPSEY—;

Yet her face was perfectly white,

And her disposition strictly honest;

Possessing, likewise, many excellent qualities,

And has seen as much of the world—

As most *Gypsies*,

And undergone as great vicissitudes of fortune;

Without the smallest stain or blemish

Throughout her whole life.—

For, besides much of ENGLAND,—

She travelled thousands of miles—

In the INDIES,—

And over the vast continent of AMERICA—

Attacked, and nearly devoured—

By *Wild Beasts* ;—

She suffered also

*Shipwreck, Famine, War, and Pestilence* ;—

And always with a degree of

*Patience, Resignation, and Fortitude,*

That would not disgrace—

STATIONS,

The most exalted;

And CHARACTERS,

The most honoured and applauded—

At last she was carried off,—

From this transitory life—

By a mortification,

Which terminated her existence,

After long and painful sufferings :—

Still patient therein :

And

Grateful, to the last,

For every mark of *Kindness, Attention, or Pity.*

READER!—

Whosoever thou art!—

Be not ashamed to imitate

The amiable and excellent qualities

Of this Poor GYPSEY,—

Although—

She was—only—

A CAT:

And expired,

March the 9th, 1805,

at

BILLERICAY in ESSEX.

\* See a Letter to Lord Henry Petty, &c. on Coercive Vaccination, page 30—and Panorama, p. 180.

BONAPARTE versus S. G.

[Vide Panorama, vol. I. p. 848.]

S. G. I hate you: your malignant rhymes

Class me with savages of other times:

No: I'm a non-descript, unequalled yet!

By barb'rous Othman, cruel Bajazet,

Or Saladin, or Omar, men of blood!

Alaric, or Attila, scourge of God!

Cortes', and Aurengzebe's, and Acbar's fame,

Disperse in air at Bonaparte's name.

Mere children they! mere bandlings of renown!

Mine is the iron heart! the iron crown!

They heard, relenting fools! th' ear piercing shrieks!

Till tears of pity stained their glowing cheeks;

They saw, and saw dismayed the raging fire,

Town after town consume in vengeful ire;

In softened madness, with averted eyes,

They bad the gloomy columns cease to rise—

Not so Napoleon; his insatiate mind,

Seeks scenes of blood, and cruelty refined;

Where heaped on heaps the human victims groan,

Where children, lovers, friends, and parents, moan;

Where the fierce furies scream in wild delight,

Ha, ha, the joyful sound! the pleasing sight!

To bid grim death my rapid steps attend!

To hear the grave, delighted, call me friend!

To sweep the earth, at one infuriate blow,

And crowd with shades the boundless realms below!

These are my joys: let none presume to sing,

In "all unequal strains," the Emperor and King!

These are my joys: kneel, Britain, at my feet;

And every fierce enjoyment were complete.

SENECA'S DESCRIPTION OF CORSICA, &c. WITH FREE TRANSLATIONS.

Prima est ulcisci lxx, altera vivere raptu,

Tertia mentiri, quarta negare Deos.

Vindicatif, brigand, fourbe, hypocrite, impie,

Tel est Bonaparte, la Corse est sa patrie.

There vengeance fell, and savage plunder reign;

There lying too, and blasphemy's foul stain.

EPITAPH ON A GRAVE STONE IN ST. PHILLIP'S, OR NEW CHURCH-YARD, BIRMINGHAM.—

WRITTEN BY A YOUNG WOMAN ON THE DEATH OF HER SWEETHEART.

Oh! cruel death, how cou'd you be so unkind,

To take him before and leave me behind?

You shou'd have taken both, if either,

Which wou'd have been most pleasing to the survivor.

### LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

Mr. P. Browne is engaged in an Account and Description of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity and its Precincts, Norwich. It will comprise a chronological table, containing a complete list of the bishops, priors, and deans, with the dates of their respective appointments, and remarks as to the several additions and improvements made by them in the church, with other interesting particulars.

Mr. Ferdinand Smyth Stuart has published A Letter to Lord Henry Petty, &c. on a Motion in Parliament, on the Subject of coercive Vaccination; or compelling the Human Race to be inoculated with Cow-Pox, a disease of beasts, filthy, dangerous, and often fatal, instead of Small-Pox, a disease of mankind, mild, safe, and well understood: of the highest importance to all ranks of men: illustrated with an emblematical frontispiece.

The Rev. James Cordner, A.M. chaplain to the Hon. Frederic North, during his late government of Ceylon, is about to publish a description of that island, its inhabitants, and natural productions, with a tour round the island, a journey to Ramisseram, and a narrative of the late warfare with the King of Candy; embellished with twenty-four engravings, in two vols. quarto. This work is said to contain much new information, as to the manner of ensnaring and taming wild elephants, of diving for pearl oysters, of stripping the cinnamon bark, of collecting natural salt, &c. The plates exhibit the costume of the country, scenes along the coast, peculiar features of the inland districts, &c. The narrative of the campaign of the British forces, the author informs us, was compiled at Colombo, from the information of the principal civil servants of government, and an extensive correspondence with respectable officers in the field. This work will include a medical report on the health of the troops in April, 1803, by the superintendent of hospitals in Ceylon, whose observations throw great light on the nature and diseases of the climate. The work concludes with a description of the ceremonies practised at the Candian court.

Sir William Ouseley is preparing for the press an English translation of the celebrated Persian work, *Nozhat al Coloub*, quoted by D'Herbelot, M. de Sacy, and other learned orientalists, under the name of the Persian Geographer. Sir W. had translated, several years ago, parts of this valuable work, but none of the manuscripts which he had opportunity of inspecting were perfect. Having been so fortunate as to obtain a complete one, he has finished his translation, and corrected the errors of other copies. From the accuracy with which the Persian Geographer de-

scribes the distance of places, roads, rivers, and mountains, as well as cities, towns, and villages, the errors of the maps of Persia hitherto published may be corrected, and a multiplicity of names added. To the antiquary and historian this work will not be less interesting than to the geographer, as it describes the monuments of former ages found in various parts of Iran, or Persia, and contains many curious anecdotes of the ancient sovereigns of that celebrated empire. This work will form a quarto volume, with a map.

Mr. Gell, whose Topography of Troy is known to every antiquary and admirer of Homer, will shortly favour the public with an Account of the Island of Ithaca, its geography, antiquities, natural productions, manners, and customs of its present inhabitants, &c. &c. &c. This work will form a quarto volume, and contain maps, plans, and other engravings, representing the ancient citadel of Ithaca, the city of Bathi, the ports of Polis, Frichias, Maurona, the rock called Homer's School, with an accurate geographical survey, &c.

Messrs. Aikinhead and Son will shortly publish a Picture of Newcastle upon Tyne, containing a guide to that commercial place and its manufactories, a description of the Roman wall, the coal mines, and the manner of working them; to be illustrated by a plan of the town, the coal district round about, the coal pits, railways, and *staiths* on the rivers Tyne and Wear.

Mr. Fraser, author of the Statistical Surveys of Devon, Cornwall, and Wicklow in Ireland, has recently finished his General View of the Agriculture, &c. of Wexford, drawn up for the consideration of the Lord Lieutenant and the Dublin Society; and which, it is expected, will be speedily published under their direction. This work contains, among other topics, an interesting account of the baronies of Bargie and Forth, in the southern part of that county, occupied by the descendants of an Anglo-Saxon colony, planted there by Earl Strougbow in the reign of Henry II. exhibiting a state of society in which, for decent and orderly manners, for industry and improved cultivation, the inhabitants surpass other districts of Ireland, and hardly yield in comfort and happiness to many of the best districts of Great Britain.

The same author is about to publish an account of his labours, in endeavouring to establish the Nymph Bank Fishery, together with a plan for the establishment of Fishing Companies to trade to the coast of Ireland, and other fishing grounds on the southern and western coasts of Great Britain, in which he is zealously supported by a great number of noblemen and gentlemen.

Mr. Fraser is also preparing for the press a

new edition of his Inquiry respecting the Support of the Population of the Highlands of Scotland, and the Permanent Employment of the People; in which he maintains that the Caledonian canal will have a very limited effect on either; and proves, that very extensive lines of inland navigation may be formed at a moderate expence, and, notwithstanding the mountainous nature of the country, may be carried on very long levels from the sea coasts to the internal highlands, for the diffusion of coals and lime, by which the cultivation of those countries can be extensively improved, and abundant and profitable employment found for their surplus population. Extensive lines of this inland navigation have been surveyed last summer, under the direction of Mr. Rennie, at the suggestion of this gentleman, and under the patronage of the Earl of Breadalbane, and other noblemen and gentlemen.

A new edition of the Law of Evidence, by Thomas Peake, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, is in the press.

A Treatise on the Law of Devises, by James Humphreys, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, will speedily appear.

Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, of Lincoln's Inn, is engaged in a Practical Treatise of Powers.

Mr. Miller has circulated proposals for publishing, in a series of one hundred plates, drawn and etched by John Augustus Atkinson (author of the Russian Costumes, in three volumes, folio), A Picturesque Representation of the Naval, Military, and miscellaneous Costumes of Great Britain, with a description to each plate in French and English. Dedicated, by permission, to his Imperial Majesty Alexander. The work is to be completed in three volumes, imperial folio; price of each volume five guineas in boards. The prints to be coloured to imitate the original drawings: the first volume will be ready in March next, and the remaining two the spring following. As there will be an equal number of prints of each description, they may be bound in separate volumes, or mixed, as the purchaser may determine.

A new edition of the Complete Farmer, a work which has been greatly delayed by the unfortunate destruction of Mr. Hamilton's printing-office by fire, is now nearly ready for publication. It is said to be much enlarged in its plan, forming two large volumes in quarto, and comprehending the discoveries and improvements in modern husbandry and rural economy, in tillage, cultivation, breeding, rearing, and managing, with the systems of feeding and fattening different kinds of live stock; and the methods of laying out, forming, and constructing roads and embankments, as well, as a full and correct explanation and glossary of the numerous

terms of the art, whether of a general or local nature, constituting a book of copious instruction and useful reference on the important science of agriculture; the diseases of cattle and other animals that interest the farmer, have also been carefully arranged under their proper heads, with the most important remedies mentioned. The whole illustrated by nearly one hundred engravings of implements, &c. employed in the business of farming; the most esteemed natural and artificial grasses, and various improved breeds of domestic animals.

The new edition of Mr. D'Israeli's romances will contain the celebrated Persian romance of Mejnoun and Leila, with descriptions of oriental scenery, and passages of oriental poetry.

A new translation of Le Sage's novel of Gil Blas has just been finished by Mr. Smart, in which the numerous idioms of Le Sage have been carefully rendered, and the deficiencies of the original have been removed: it will speedily appear; illustrated by one hundred engravings.

The Winter in Bath, a novel, by a fashionable visitor of the watering places, will soon appear in four volumes, 12mo.

An interesting tale, descriptive of the Manners of the Fifteenth Century, written by the late Mr. Strutt, is preparing for publication.

Walter Scott, Esq. is preparing for publication a new poetical work, to be entitled, Six Epistles from Ettrick Forest.

The Poems of Richard Corbet, late Bishop of Oxford and of Norwich, to which are now added, *Oratio in Obitu Henrici Principis*, from Ashmole's Museum, with biographical notes, and a life of the author, by Octavius Gilchrist, Esq. are nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Park is preparing for the press the principal poem of Adam Davie, called the Life of Alexander.

M. François Hue, one of the attendants of the late King of France, who, after the 10th of August, was selected by his Majesty to remain with the royal family, has a new work in the press, entitled, The Last Years of the Reign and Life of Louis XVI.

The Life and Writings of the late Rev. H. Tanner, of Exeter, edited by Dr. Hawker, are in the press.

A new edition of Mr. Duppa's Life of Michael Angelo, with additional plates, is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition of the Conversations on Chemistry, with additions, may be expected this month.

Scientific Dialogues, volumes seven and eight, in Chemistry, have been delayed on account of the author's illness, but may be expected in a week or two, with a new edition of the first six volumes.

Mr. Grant, of Crouch End, near Highgate, has in the press a work entitled, *Institutes of Latin Grammar*. This work is chiefly designed for the higher classes of an academy or grammar school. The author has not only endeavoured to supply the deficiencies and correct the errors of our common grammars, but has introduced a variety of critical and explanatory observations.

The *Travels of Mr. Heriot through Upper and Lower Canada*, containing particulars of the new colonization of the former of those important provinces, will appear very shortly.

Dr. Smith, President of the Linnean Society, will immediately publish a second edition, with considerable additions, of his very interesting *Tour on the Continent*.

An octavo edition of Sir John Carr's *Stranger in France*, with twelve engravings in aqua-tinta, will appear in a few weeks.

Captain Thomas Williamson, author of the *Wild Sports of India*, has in considerable forwardness a work entitled, *Mathematics Simplified*, and practically illustrated, by the adaptation of the principal problems to the ordinary purposes of life; and, by a progressive arrangement, applied to the most familiar objects in the plainest terms. The mechanic, the artist, and others, may, by this compendious code, be enabled to effect whatever operations dependant on the mathematics, may be required by their respective avocations. In the course of this work, which will be found both interesting and intelligible to ladies, an ample description of the several instruments and scales in modern use, will be given, and a complete essay on the art of surveying lands, &c. by such simple inventions as will preclude the necessity of costly and complex instruments.

Dr. Young's *Lectures on Natural Philosophy*, in two quarto volumes, which have been delayed on account of the numerous engravings, will be ready for publication by the end of this month.

The Rev. G. S. Faber, author of a *Dissertation on the Prophecies*, is preparing for the press a work on the *Restoration of Israel*, and the *Destruction of Antichrist*.

Another posthumous publication of the venerable Principal Campbell, of Aberdeen, will shortly appear; being his *Lectures on Systematic Theology*, and on *Pulpit Eloquence*.

A third volume of *Sermons*, by the Rev. John Hewlett, Morning Preacher at the Foundling Hospital, is in great forwardness at press.

Mr. Lasterie's two works upon *Spanish Sheep*, and their introduction into other countries, are translating by Mr. Luccock, who will add notes and illustrations.

Mr. Thomas Tomkins, of Foster-lane,

will bring forward this month his new work, entitled, *Rays of Genius*. The design of this publication is, not only to excite in youth a desire for literary pursuits, but to promote the cultivation of those virtuous affections, and refined taste for the true pleasures of life, which cannot fail to secure to them the respect and esteem of every friend to rising merit.

Mr. Joseph Nightingale is preparing for publication an *Impartial View of the Origin, Progress, Doctrines, Discipline, and Customs of the Wesleyan Methodists*, in a series of letters, addressed to a lady. This work is intended to include several interesting particulars relative to the divisions which have taken place amongst the Methodists, since the death of Mr. Wesley; and will be interspersed with a variety of curious anecdotes.

A handsome edition of the works of the Rev. John Newton, in five octavo volumes, is in the press.

Some Posthumous Juvenile Works of Mrs. Chapone are announced, containing her *Letters to Mr. Richardson*, in her 18th year, on the subjects of Parental Authority and Filial Obedience, her *Correspondence with Mrs. Elizabeth Carter*, and fugitive pieces.

Mr. C. Stower will speedily publish a new edition of the *Printer's Grammar*, with the improvements of the last fifty years in the theory and practice of printing; also many useful tables and scales of prices, never before published.

Mr. Burnet has a new work in considerable forwardness, entitled, *Specimens of English Prose Writers*, from the earliest Times to the close of the Seventeenth Century; with *Sketches Biographical and Literary*, including an *Account of Books*, as well as of their Authors, with occasional Criticisms, &c.

Mr. John Pinkerton is preparing for the press a *New Modern Atlas*, to consist of, at least, as many maps as are contained in the new edition of Mr. Pinkerton's *Geography*, but of the size called *Atlas*, so as to correspond with the celebrated works of D'Anville. It is supposed that the whole expence of this *Atlas*, executed in a more capital style than has ever been before attempted, may be about twenty or twenty-five guineas; and it is proposed that it shall be published in numbers, each containing three or four maps.

Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge, has published proposals for printing by subscription a *Collection of Twelve Glees*, to be dedicated to the Duke of Gloucester. For the accommodation of those who are not accustomed to read from the score, an accompaniment for the piano-forte will be added to such of the compositions as require a soprano voice. The principal part of this work has already been distinguished in public performance.

A new edition, being the fifth, is in the

press, of Dr. Bree's Enquiry into Disordered Respiration.

The new Edition of the Chirurgical Works of Percival Pott, Esq. in three octavo volumes, edited by Sir James Earle, is in a state of forwardness.

A new edition of Mr. Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons will be soon published, in two volumes quarto. It contains many corrections and additions. An account of the first peopling of Britain, and its history, to the time of the Saxon invasion, is contained in a previous introduction. This will make it a complete History of England to the period of the Norman conquest. The article of the Saxon poetry is much enlarged, and the history of the ballad and of narrative poetry, during that period, is inserted. The fabulous history of Arthur is omitted, but an enquiry is made into the origin of the romances concerning him.

A gentleman, conversant with West Indian affairs, and who has already written on the subject, is preparing an interesting sketch of the Black Empire of Hayti (heretofore, St. Domingo), from communications with the heads of its present government, with officers of that government, and intelligent persons in the neighbouring Antilles (all whose names will in due time be announced), as well as from the latest accounts transmitted to France. It will also comprise a succinct account of the early history, now first published from the best French authorities, and be illustrated with a new map of that island. It is not expected to exceed an ordinary octavo volume, and will be put to press almost immediately. From the nature of its resources, which, with a variety of other matter, include the whole of the information imparted to government as the ground for licensing a trade with Hayti, this work cannot fail to afford every necessary information relative to that new and extraordinary empire. To it will also be added some hints as to a plan for supplying the colonies with labourers.

We understand that the Dissertation on Hebrew Roots, left in MSS. by the late Mr. Pirie, of Newburgh, is now printed off, under the particular care of a very eminent literary character in Edinburgh. This work will be published in London early this month.

A second edition of the Memorabilia of Perth is already far advanced at press: we understand that several very curious papers are inserted in this edition, from the Collection of the Antiquarian Society, with additional engravings. The publisher has signified his intention of selling this Appendix separate, to accommodate the purchasers of the first edition.

A second edition of Pirie's Lectures on the Millennium, Conversion, and Restoration of the Jews, &c. is about to be published.

The Rev. Joseph Robertson, of Edinburgh, has commenced the publication of a new Gazetteer.

A very beautiful publication is announced from Perth, to appear early in May; it consists of Twenty-four Picturesque Scenes in the Highlands of Scotland, engraved in aquatinta, and printed in colours, with interesting letter-press descriptions, by the Rev. Mr. Robertson, editor of the New Gazetteer.

A beautiful Specimen of the Graphic Art, by Cardon, will shortly be submitted to the public, from a painting by Mr. Westall.—The picture, which is as large as life, is designed to be immediately exhibited for general inspection. The subject is selected from Shaw's well known Monody to the Memory of a Young Lady.

In the course of this month, the three first numbers of an original work on Biblical Criticism will be published, entitled, An Introductory Key to the Holy Scriptures. It is intended to point out the spiritual meaning of the Old Testament in a manner which has not hitherto been followed. A concise view is given of every chapter. These three numbers contain Genesis and Exodus.

In the press, and shortly will be published, in one vol. 8vo. A Popular View of Europe, Historical and Political, in the Spring of 1807, comprising Biographical Sketches of its respective Sovereigns; in a series of letters. By T. Haral. The object of this volume is to exhibit, in a narrow compass, views of the extent, population, and efficient strength of the respective countries of Europe; and, by comparing their former with their present state, and adverting to their relative situations, to inquire how far the continental powers are likely to be successful in their present contest with France. By tracing the rise of the present regal dynasties, and by developing the characters, conduct, and probable motives of the reigning sovereigns, it will farther be seen to what extent their hostile exertions are likely to be carried. The whole will form a complete picture of the present state of Europe.

Some Account of a Voyage round the World, in the Antelope packet, Captain Wilson, which was wrecked at the Pelew Islands, is in the press; illustrated by engravings of the scenery and natives of Pelew, Patagonia, and Terra del Fuego, from drawings made on the several spots by A. W. Davis.

Mr. Semple, author of Walks and Sketches at the Cape of Good Hope, has in the press (to be published early in next month) A Journey from Lisbon, through Spain and Italy to Naples, and thence to Smyrna and Constantinople, comprising a description of the principal places in that route, and observations on the present natural and political state of those countries.



## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

## DREADFUL STORM.

The storm of Feb. 18, 1807, was so very sudden and violent, that the whole of our navigation on the East coast of England suffered very severely. In the Downs almost every vessel was driven from the anchorage; nearly thirty were forced out to sea; many perished on our own shores, others on the shores of France and Flanders: and among our cruising squadrons on the coast of France great mischief ensued. We understand that not less than 400 British sailors, saved from wrecks, were sent to the interior depôts in France. Nearer home, also, great damage has been done along the Eastern coast, Essex, Suffolk, &c.: but, we do not find that this storm, which was attended with snow, was felt equally on our western coast; nor very far North. In order to trace its extent as well as we are able, we have extracted from the foreign journals their account of the injuries suffered by the opposite parts of the Continent, from Amsterdam to Paris, and even in the very ports; together with the opinions of two learned astronomers, on the causes of such violent atmospherical commotions. It is possible that if we could trace this hurricane from its origin to its conclusion, that we might acquire a better knowledge of such phenomena than we now possess: and if the position of the moon has any influence in producing such effects, or even if not, the accustoming our mariners to expect them, and provide against them, can have no bad effect on the security of our navy.

The hurricane of Feb. 18 has done immense mischief on the Continent. At Amsterdam the overflow of the waters interrupted the post. Many houses were stripped, by the violence of the wind: the pleasure-houses by the water side are mostly destroyed. All the ships at anchor drove, and are more or less stranded: many vessels sunk down-right; others were beaten against the quays, which also have suffered considerably; many lives are lost.

At Dort, many ships and barks wrecked, houses overthrown, and trees torn up by the roots. A vessel at Walvershaven sunk. The post-office boat swallowed up; the five men who were in her clung to the cable of a ship, and were thrown ashore by a wave.

At Alkemade the hurricane swelled the sea of Haarlem to such a height, that a general overflow was dreaded: one part of the highest and stoutest banks was overflowed, broken,

and destroyed by the violence of the waves. This danger was not restricted to the parts immediately adjacent, it might have visited all Holland. Happily the superintendants of the banks of Rhineland redoubled their efforts, and successfully opposed the violence of the water.

*Ghent, Feb. 21.*—The hurricane of the 18th made its greatest ravages between Ghent and Grammont, and at Westdorp, Lovendoghem, and in the Polders beyond the Sas. It is said that a Polder is overflowed. Every where hundreds of trees have been torn up by the violence of the wind, and thousands of others have had their tops broken off, owing to the impulse of the snow. The snow is four feet deep, but in drifts is ten or twelve feet high; forming hills, and producing afflicting scenes which it was thought could only be paralleled by the avalanches of Switzerland. Several lives are lost.

*The Hague, Feb. 22.*—We receive daily additional particulars of those deplorable accidents which were occasioned by the tempest of the 18th. The whole length of the shore of the Zuyder Zee around Naarden offers an affecting spectacle. On the morning of the 19th the whole shore was covered with wreck of ships and goods. Seven vessels were stranded; and in spite of every effort to assist them, it could not be accomplished. In one were found dead the master, with his wife and three children. In the other the captain, his wife, and two children. The damages among the ships in the Ye are very considerable; all those which were between Kattenburg and Zanheck are damaged, more or less. At Kattenburg many country houses are destroyed, as well by the fury of the waves as by the large vessels which have been driven against them with uncommon violence.—Many ships have been driven on their anchors, have run ashore, or sunk to the bottom; others, thrown on the coast, have been entirely beat to pieces. At Sparendam seven vessels are lost; their crews saved: the Vliet-polder is wholly under water.

*Amsterdam, Feb. 23.*—The loss we have suffered in the hurricane of Wednesday last is very considerable. Almost every ship in this port is greatly injured; some are beat in and sunk. The whole quay on the side of the Ye, called Buitenkant, is covered with wreck.

*March 2.*—The misfortunes occasioned by the storm of Feb. 18, and that of the 26th are incalculable: every letter brings information of the terrible consequences of these hurricanes. Wrecks and corpses are discovered hourly. It is impossible, as yet, to know the full extent of disasters.

At Ostend the Dunkirk privateer the *Anacreon*, of 16 guns, with 90 men was wrecked; between 60 and 70 men lost. The works

made to protect the town, the level of which is below that of the sea, have remained undamaged, to the great astonishment of all the old workmen at that port.

At Nieuport the effects of this hurricane have been favourable. A vessel which sunk in the middle of the channel more than a year ago, and which had been in vain, though at very great expences, attempted to be removed, was raised by the force of the waves, and thrown on another part of the coast.

At Ypres six men overwhelmed in the snow; many others blown down, and escaped with difficulty.

*Brauwais, Feb. 24.*—The horrible tempest of the 18th has done almost as much damage in our department as on the coast. Already have 21 individuals, men, women, and children, been found dead under heaps of snow, or chilled by the wind. The snow laid in such heaps on the roads, that the diligences, or mails could not pass. There were seven feet of snow on the road to Breteuil, and as much on that to Soissons.

*Paris, Feb. 27.*—The road which leads through the commune of Maisons, Alfort, and Villeneuve St. George, is rendered impassable by the overflow of the river, and travellers must pass by Grosbois.—The Seine is extraordinarily risen within these two days: it covers the quay of the Louvre, and boards are laid to maintain the passage at the wicket of the *rue Froimanteau*; it overflows also a part of the Port au Bled, and the inhabitants are removing their goods from the ground floors of the houses which adjoin to this side of the river.

Valenciennes, Cambrai, and Arras, have experienced this calamity: the number of persons mentioned as lost exceed thirty; twelve were overwhelmed in one company. In some places the snow formed hills of fourteen or fifteen feet in height. The stage coach from St. Omer lost its way, and passed a night among the snows.

*Strasbourg, March 2.*—The whole of the flat country around this city is inundated: the inhabitants in many places are confined to the upper stories of their houses, or to take refuge in the city in boats. At Kehl nothing is visible but a vast lake. Boats cross from one side of it to the other with great difficulty.

*On the Tempest of Feb. 18, which has produced many dreadful Accidents in the Channel.*

The interesting nature of the observations I am about to communicate, appears to me to be of too serious an importance to permit any consideration to delay their publication, to which I wish to give the greatest authenticity.

Vol. II. [Lit. Pan. April, 1807]

I have been long convinced by observation, that many points in the course of the moon have unquestionable influence on the atmosphere, although the causes which modify these influences are not sufficiently appreciated to enable us to predict what events may be expected at those periods.

I add, that the result of my observations, recently completed, has strongly confirmed my opinion in this respect, and has informed me, that, independently of the influences of the *syzigies*, the *quadratures*, and the two *opsides*, the *nodes* of the moon have a very remarkable influence, but more powerful in some particular cases, as I have succeeded in ascertaining.

Of 311 *nodes* and *contra-nodes* marked in my collection of Observations, 177 have eminently distinguished their influence; 134 have manifested no particular power. The difference is 43 in favour of the influence of these lunar points. But I observe that the *contra-nodes* have somewhat more power than the *nodes*, and that especially the power of those *contra-nodes* which occur during the half-yearly period of the sun's being north of the line, deserve the most serious attention. There are even circumstances wherein I find that the evil influence of the *contra-nodes* has never failed to shew itself. I shall describe them, as well as the details of my recorded observations, in the next *Annuaire Météorologique*.

But it is of consequence that I should explain to the public, that the tempest of the 18th of February last is the result of a *contra-node* which took place the evening before, under circumstances which I promise to explain. No one can read the detail of the numerous shipwrecks which are mentioned in letters from Havre, Dunkirk, Dieppe, St. Valery, and Calais, without being deeply afflicted. Further details from Laon, Bruges, Ghendt, and Paris, augment the melancholy list of incidents. Surely, it is high time that the causes which produce such dreadful events were taken into serious consideration, and that an inquiry into them should receive the attention and interest to which it is entitled.

Paris, Feb. 25, 1807.

LAMARCK.

The following letter from M. De Lalande to the editor of the *Moniteur* has been inserted in that paper of the 1st March, 1807:

It does not appear in any wise probable to me that the passing of the moon through its *nodes* produces any sensible change in the atmosphere, as M. De Lamark thinks; but its passing over the equator is more observable; I have noticed it many times; and even this year, in the months of January and February, there have been alternations of cold and heat, which appeared to follow the pass-

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ings of the moon over the equator. For that reason, I have marked them in the Annuary of the Board of Longitude, from the beginning.

But the dreadful hurricane of the 18th February can have no relation to the moon. These phenomena proceed from the winds, from thunder, and from volcanos, or swellings of the sea. We may hereafter learn, perhaps, that on the 18th February there have been violent thunder storms in some of the southern provinces, and I should wish to be informed of it through the *Moniteur*, a paper in which the scientific men like to deposit their observations and remarks.

(Signed) DE LALANDE.

#### AMERICA.

##### *Rattlesnakes.*

The following singular consequences of the bite of a rattlesnake are mentioned in a late American publication. In the summer of 1801 Mrs. Beeman, of Lucerne county, Pennsylvania, was bitten by a rattlesnake at the time she was in the fourth or fifth month of her pregnancy; she, however, recovered from the alarming symptoms attending the bite of that animal, and was delivered. The child, which seemed healthy, no sooner began to suck than it turned quite black, swelled considerably, and soon died. A puppy was then procured to draw the breast, but it died in two days, with the same symptoms. A lamb was next tried, then a dog, and afterwards three other lambs, all of which died. A third dog was then procured, which was attacked with slight symptoms, but survived. The mother continued in good health, and two years after produced another child; but the medical men who were consulted advised her to suckle it, in consequence of the time which had elapsed since the bite. She did so, and no ill consequence has ensued.

#### DENMARK.

##### *Agricultural Prosperity, Population.*

Copenhagen, Feb. 19.—The good effects of measures taken for the benefit of the country about 40 years ago, especially the partition of the common lands, and the increase of small farms, are now very apparent. Population is increased, and the products of the land are increased also. From 1709 to 1801 the population of the islands of Fionia, Halland, and Falster, is increased 32,000 persons. In Zealand and the island of Moen were reckoned, in 1768, only 268,000 inhabitants; in 1787 the population was increased to 304,000; in 1803 about 20,000 additional are computed. Five thousand new houses have been constructed for the peasantry.

The last enumeration of the inhabitants of this city, including the suburbs, amounts to 104,000 individuals.

#### New Charts.

M. de Loevenorn, a commodore in the navy, has published a new chart of the Ferroe Islands, obtained from the archives of the royal marine: he has added instructions and a detailed description of the ports in these islands. Heretofore the charts of these islands were very imperfect.

An interesting description of the islands of Nicobar has been published here; their productions, and their excellent anchoring places, may, some time or other, be of great advantage to Denmark. The climate is extremely unhealthy; but when the woods are cut down that may become improved.

#### EAST INDIES.

##### *Nutmeg and Clove Trees.*

It appears from the account of a gentleman resident on Prince of Wales's Island, that the nutmeg and clove trees, in various stages of growth, which were transplanted during the last war from Ceylon to the coast of Sumatra, near Beneoolen, and to Prince of Wales's Island, are in the best possible state of prosperity. Their situation will prevent them from exposure to the hurricanes, which blew down in one night almost all the nutmeg trees in Bandar, and there is no doubt that in a few years we shall be able to obtain cloves and nutmegs as cheap, and in as great abundance, as common pepper, while the Dutch trade in these articles will be almost annihilated.

#### FRANCE.

##### *Funeral Service for Bonaparte's Father.*

Paris, March 9.—On Feb. 25, was celebrated in the cathedral church of Montpellier a very solemn service for the repose of the soul of the father of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, who died 22 years ago at Montpellier. The church was entirely hung with black, and within it stood a catafalque surrounded by wax lights, on which was seen, escutcheons ornamented with the imperial eagle. All the public functionaries assisted at this ceremony.

#### GERMANY.

##### *Vicma.—Supply of the City.*

From Nov. 1, 1805, to Oct. 31, 1806; the consumption of this capital amounted to oxen 72,621; cows 2241; calves 64,002; sheep 69,024; lambs 102,134; hogs 63,094; sucking pigs 6198; tallow 22,322lbs.; measures of Austrian wine 332,672; of Hungarian wine 33,576; of foreign wine 1872; of beer 595,571; quintals of wheat flour 515,433; quintals of rye flour 331,166; besides supplies of food, &c. of various other kinds.

##### *French Plunder.*

The gallery of the late Duke of Brunswick has lately been pillaged by the French of 90 pictures, which are sent off for Paris. A selection is making among the prints, medals,

gems, and other curiosities, from the library at Wolfenbuttle, &c.

The Quadriga at the Brandenburg gate at Berlin is among the selected articles sent off for France. The valuables of the Great Frederic experience the same fate.

#### Frankfort—Public Diversions.

Feb. 27.—The public amusements, which last winter were extremely rare, are at present very numerous. During the whole carnival, every day has produced, at least, two or three balls of private persons, or by public subscription. The masqued balls, which formerly were forbidden in this city, have attracted such a great concourse of people, since they have been permitted by our sovereign, that it has been found necessary to raise the price.

The Jews of our city, who are very numerous, shew the effects of education and the pleasing arts among them. They have instituted a concert wholly conducted by Jewish amateurs; but are especially intent on establishing schools for public instruction. Their former schools were supported by voluntary contributions from the richer individuals among them: the Prince Primate has made a considerable present to their chief seminary called the *Philanthropine*.

#### GREENLAND.

##### Population increased.

The population of Greenland is augmented since 1802; it was then only 3865 individuals; last year it was 6046. This increase, though small as to numbers, considered in itself, yet ought to be esteemed as great, when compared with the effects of an unhealthy climate, and in a country where the sea annually devours very many of those who frequent it. However, this enumeration includes only the colonics settled in Greenland. Vaccination is not yet introduced there; the matter sent thither having lost its powers.

#### HOLLAND.

##### Exhibition of Productions of Industry.

Hague, March 2.—A decree of the King of Holland, dated Feb. 22, ordains that there shall be this year an exhibition of the productions of Dutch industry. It will take place at the Hague, from the 1st to the 31st of August. Articles produced in the Dutch colonies will be admitted. Prizes will be distributed to the authors of those productions which shall be deemed worthy of such recompence, and the list of them will be published. Similar exhibitions will in future take place every two years.

#### ITALY.

##### Suppression of religious Orders.

Naples, Feb. 19.—King Joseph has thought proper to suppress throughout his dominions, 1. The religious orders established under the rules of St. Benedict, and their various affiliations, known under the name of Mount-

Cassino, Olivet, Celestino, Verginiani, Chartreux, Camaldules, Cisterians, and Bernardines. 2. The crown takes their property. 3. The religious are to enjoy pensions of 120 ducats (about £25) if in holy orders, if not, only 60 ducats; to be paid by the public treasury, the first quarter in advance. 4. They retain their furniture, &c. 5. Their libraries, archives, MSS. &c. are to be preserved. 6. Depositaries are instituted for the care of these, who shall point out those which relate to arts, sciences, the history of the kingdom, &c. and shall arrange them; for which their pension shall be augmented 30 ducats; 2000 ducats are also allowed for contingent expenses. An hospital for the diseased shall be established in the Chartreuse of la Padula; this hospital shall be served by 50 religious.—The minister of worship is charged to procure a complete account of the situation of the parishes of the kingdom, and to propose means for improving the situation of the incumbents, whose means are unable to maintain the dignity of their ministry.—Those persons of the mendicant orders who desire to consecrate their life to the instruction of children in reading and writing, and the principles of religion, may petition the minister of worship for leave to retain their own houses, which will be readily granted them, if their request is founded on good motives.

#### POLAND.

##### Longevity.

Warsaw.—There is now living in this town, aged 117 years, Francis Ignatus Narockt. He was born in the year 1690, at Witki near Wilna, of a noble family, and in his youth bore arms. He was one of the Confederation of Bar, was taken by the Russians and sent to Kasan. Having lost the small fortune he possessed, he took to agriculture, and was employed as farmer to a estate. He married, for the first time, at the age of 70 years, and had four children by that marriage. At 86 he married a second wife, and had by her six children, who are all dead: there remains to him only the last son of his first wife. The King of Prussia, in consideration of his great age, had granted to him a pension of 24 Polish florins per month, making 14 livres 8 sous French. He is subject to no infirmity, enjoys still a good memory, and speaks Latin with extreme facility: he cites the classics with spirit, and to the purpose.

#### PRUSSIA.

##### Decreased Value of Paper Currency.

Prussia.—The progressive decrease in value of state paper stops all speculations. Bank securities, and those on maritime commerce lose 30 per cent.: the bonds of the treasury are not current at any rate. Every individual fortune being reduced, economy is practised very strictly; and this detriment is perpetually increasing.

## New Dye.

Mr. Turnbull has lately discovered at Mizapor, in India, a new dye; which he has called a Lac Dye, and is likely to form a valuable article of commerce.

## RUSSIA.

## Imperial Ukase in Favour of Commercial Men.

In the course of the month of January, 1807, an Imperial Ukase was published at Petersburg, in which the Emperor expresses his desire that "his faithful merchants, in order to give more efficacy to foreign commerce, would conduct their undertakings in associations, without, however, being obliged to this measure." The form of these associations will consist of two distinctions; 1. the whole society; 2. the honorary members of the society. The nobility are permitted to join either one or other of these divisions. The Emperor wishes by this proposal to augment the community between the nobility and the merchants: in consequence, he grants sundry privileges to the merchants; among others, that of exemption from conscription. The merchants of the first description are allowed either two or four horses to their coaches. Wholesale merchants shall be capable of the highest stations of magistracy. They shall also be received at court, and permitted to wear a sword. To transmit their names to posterity, the Minister of Commerce is directed to open a register for them under the name of the *Velvet Book* (*Barchatnaja Kniga*). This book shall be divided into two parts. In the first part those families shall be registered, the grandson whereof can prove that during two generations his father and grandfather have been members of the first association. The name of this individual shall be marked on the register with all the details concerning it; and the posterity of such persons shall continue to be registered so long as they continue in the class of wholesale merchants, without any detriment to their reputation.

In the second division shall be enrolled the lateral families, and even those families which have fallen into decay, if at any time they resume their stations by new branches.

This book shall be restrained to the use of Christian merchants. At Casan another of the same description shall be opened for the registering of Mahometan merchants.

## Hamburgh Correspondenten.

## Cossacks.

The Cossacks are peculiarly obnoxious to the French. A Dutch paper, speaking of them, says—"The Cossacks are a banditti against which their is no security but a constant vigilance. They attack the army amidst the silence of night, and in the most impenetrable entrenchments. The plains of the Vistula are intersected almost every league by a

river. The Cossacks lie concealed like otters, and rush out when they are least expected. The Great Emperor has ordered that they shall be treated as brigands, and man and horse, when taken, to be quartered on the spot. This has in some degree checked the outrages of these barbarians, who respect no laws, give no mercy, and, like their Scythian ancestors, would spread ravage over the whole surface of Europe!"—Compare Panorama, Vol. 1. p. 1208.

## SWEDEN.

## Uncommonly mild Winter.

The winter has been so mild, that two frigates have sailed, Jan. 17, from Carlscrona, and the 24th from Ystad, for the island of Rügen, where they landed troops and stores, Feb. 7. This is considered as a very extraordinary occurrence, at this season of the year.

## -VENICE.

## Blockade and Distress.

The blockade of Venice has exposed the inhabitants to the greatest distress. The principal supply of fuel was heretofore brought from Dalmatia, but the British and Russian vessels before the port will not allow a barque of any description to enter, and the winter had, at the date of the last accounts, set in with great severity.

## OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

## Bank of England Stock.

March 19, a Meeting of the Proprietors of Bank Stock was holden at the Bank, when the Governor declared it as the Resolution of the Directors, that the future dividends on Bank Stock should be raised from 7 to 10 per cent. and so to continue in future without any contingent bonus: he further stated the Company's affairs to be in the most prosperous condition; that the issue of the small Notes was reduced under Four Millions; and that, whenever it might be deemed expedient, the Bank were fully competent and ready to pay in cash.

## Paper Circulation.

It appears, from a statement delivered to the House of Commons pursuant to their order, that the amount of Bank of England Notes of five pounds each, and upwards, including the Bank Post Bills payable seven days after sight, was

|                               |       |             |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| On the 1st of May, 1806       | - - - | £12,722,000 |
| On the 1st of August, - - -   | - - - | 12,995,550  |
| On the 1st of November, - - - | - - - | 12,814,000  |
| On the 1st of February, 1807  | - - - | 12,333,430  |

besides nearly four millions and a half, at each of those periods, of notes of 2*l.* and 1*l.* each.



*Foreigners' Exemptions.*

The amount of all Exemptions granted to Foreigners in respect of the Duty on Dividends in the Funds, under the Property Tax, appears by an Account delivered to Parliament the 2d March, 1807, as follows, viz.

|               | Dividend.    | Duty.      |
|---------------|--------------|------------|
| July 5, 1805  | £253,840 5 3 | 25,384 0 4 |
| October 10,   | 60,859 8 1   | 6,085 18 6 |
| Jan. 5, 1807, | 94,269 1 11  | 9,426 12 0 |

*Commerce.*

Most of the vessels which have of late arrived from Holland were previously furnished with the licence of the Dutch government under the signature of King Louis. The trade between this country and Holland meets with no interruption; on the contrary, it is greatly encouraged, and shippers have received large orders for goods of British manufacture, which will be received in Holland without the least interruption.

*Surrey Canal.*

Friday, March 13, a circumstance occurred of considerable interest to the commerce of the Port of London. The Grand Surrey Canal Basin at Rotherhithe, which has so long been an object of attention in the mercantile world, was opened for the reception of shipping and craft. The ceremony took place in the presence of a numerous assemblage of spectators, composed principally of the proprietors and their friends, together with a large company of ladies, who all appeared much gratified on this interesting occasion. The day proved highly auspicious, and though the weather was rather cold, the beauty of the scene was much heightened by the brilliant rays of the sun. Early in the morning every thing about the works denoted the approaching festivity: two colours were seen flying at the Entrance Lock, and the Royal Standard was displayed on a staff in the midst of the island. At two o'clock the ship intended to take the lead in entering began to dress in the colours of various nations, and the remaining ships also followed the example, though in a plainer style. About the same time the company assembled on the insular wharfrage, where marquees and a cold collation were prepared for their accommodation. At length the tide rose to a level with the water in the basin, the gates were thrown open, and guns were fired as a signal for different vessels to enter. About half past three o'clock, the *Argo*, a fine brig of 242 tons burthen, the property of Mr. John Hall, made her entry amidst the acclamations of the spectators. She was saluted by a discharge of cannon on shore, which was returned by the vessel, whilst a band of martial music on the deck played "God save the King," and "Rule Britannia." Four other vessels, named the *Equity*, the *British Tar*, the *Nautilus*, and the *Cumberland yacht*, all handsomely ornamented with

colours, immediately followed. The whole made a very interesting appearance, riding in the capacious channels of the Commercial Basin, which is a great improvement to the Port of London, and promises the most ample accommodation to the trade of the Thames.

*Longevity.*—The following is a list of the persons who have died in Great Britain, at very extraordinary ages, during the year 1806.

At the age of 100.—Ann Dixon, of Fenwick Hall; Margaret Barrow, of Holker; Mr. Hornidge, of Gloucester; J. Bell, of Moorhouse; Mr. Battie, of Throstlestone; Mary Gregory, of Bristol; Mrs. Crisp, of Loddon, Norfolk; Mary Evans, of Oswestry; Samuel Griffiths, of Kennarth; and Andrew Fraser, of the Isle of Sky.

At the age of 101.—Margaret Sherwin of Kirkby; T. Willy, of Buckland, St. Mary; Margaret Tate, of South Shields; J. Moore, of Newcastle; Mrs. Galey, of Norwich; and Mrs. Hammond, of Hordean.

At the age of 102.—Mrs. Chase of Polman; and Ann John, of Llandulog.

Aged 103.—Sarah Fisher, of Knutsford; Mary Lazell, of Colchester; Mrs. Hunt, of Limerick; G. Thomas, of Caple Cerrig; and J. Turner, of Eventhorpe.

Aged 104.—Maria Twist, of Birmingham; John Potts, of Edingham; and S. Anstey, of Coleshill.

Aged 105.—Eliz. Spencer, of Farcham; Mrs. Lawrence, of Lincoln; Janet Camack, of Whitehall, Scotland; Mary Biggs, of Thornbury; and R. Sheriffs, of Udney.

Aged 106.—Ann Griffiths, of Hereford; J. Hunter, of Esh; and J. Shortall, in Ireland.

Aged 107.—J. Benbow, of Northwood, (Salop); Susan Payman, of Great Glenham; J. Freeman, of Reading, America; J. Stubblings, of Beccles; W. Marchant, of Liverpool; and Sarah Parris, of Jamaica.

Aged 111.—Ann Strouge, of Eltham.

Aged 112.—Mary Farmer, of Sunderland.

Aged 113.—Mrs. Roope, of Thurston.

Aged 114.—J. Blakeney, of Skibereen.

Aged 120.—Sarah O'Leary, of Ireland.

Aged 125.—Mr. Creech, of Thurlow.

Aged 131.—J. Tueker of Ithen Ferry.

Aged 134.—Catharine Lopez, of Jamaica.

Of the above 48 persons, 19 were males, and 29 females. Only 16 are recorded as persons who have been married, though it is probable many more had been so; and ten of them are mentioned as having enjoyed all their faculties to the last.

*Wild-ducks.*

In the year 1765, there were caught at the decoy at Dowsby, in Lincolnshire, 107½ doz. and 4 wild-ducks, which on the average fetched 7s. per dozen. The poulterers now ask 4s. a piece for such birds.

#### *Donation of religious Books.*

The Mayor of Durham lately received by the London coach, a box containing 196 testaments, 2 bibles, and 41 common prayer books, with a letter, signed N. N. requesting they might be sent to the several parishes in Durham, to be distributed to the respective poor, which has been duly attended to.

#### *Greenland Fishery, Dock Shares.*

Thirty-six ships are now fitting out at Hull, for the Greenland and Davis Straits Fisheries, for the ensuing season, being four less than last year. The annual meeting of the Hull Dock Company was held at the Guildhall, on Monday the 24 inst. when the accounts of the year 1806, were audited and the total sum to be divided, declared to be £8901 15s. or £49 9s. 1d. per share on one hundred and eighty shares.

#### *Contested harmonious Ringing.*

In corroboration of the amusing articles on the subject of bells, in which Britain is described as the *ringing island* (Panorama, vol. 1. p. 1286.), we have extracted the following instance of scientific ringing from one of our public prints.

On Thursday the 5th inst. eight of the society of College Youths rang, at St. Mary's Church, Battersea, 5,040 changes of bob majors, in three hours and five minutes.—On Sunday the 8th inst. ten of the society of Junior Cumberland Youths rang the first peal of grandsire caters, on the new and harmonious peal of 10 bells, at St. Dunstan's Church, Stepney, containing 5,039 changes, in three hours and nineteen minutes; conducted by Mr. John Noonan.—And on Monday 9th inst. ten of the society of Senior Cumberland Youths assembled at Stepney Church, and rang a peal of grandsire caters, containing 5,057 changes, in three hours and thirty-three minutes, and conducted by Mr. George Gross.—On Friday 13th inst. ten of the society of Senior Cumberland Youths (a second time) ascended the tower of St. Dunstan's Church, Stepney, and completely brought round a peal of Oxford treble bob royal, containing 5,080 changes, in the time of three hours and 55 minutes, and conducted by Mr. George Gross.

#### *Discovery of Cargo of a Spanish Vessel wrecked a Century ago.*

Two extraordinary discoveries have recently been made on the coast, near Roselly, about 20 miles from Swansea: the tides, of late, having receded much farther than usual, the wreck of a vessel has appeared, which was lost there about 50 years ago, and a cask of iron wire was last week recovered. A short distance from the same spot, about 12 lbs. of Spanish dollars and half dollars, of the date of 1625, have been found amongst the sand, which are conjectured to have formed part of the cargo of a rich Spanish vessel from South

America, called the Scanderóon Galley, which was wrecked on that part of the coast upwards of a century ago. Several persons now living recollect their predecessors mentioning the circumstance of the latter ship being lost, and some families residing in the neighbourhood at the time, who suddenly became rich, were supposed to have derived their opulence from the wreck, notwithstanding every possible exertion was made by the then magistrates of Swansea, to secure that part of the property which was saved, for the benefit of the owners.

#### *State of Glasgow Infirmary.*

The annual report of the Directors of the Glasgow Infirmary states the number of medical patients in 1806 at 504, and of surgical patients at 288, of whom 460 were males, and 332 females: of these there have been cured 396, relieved 65; discharged, but continuing to receive assistance, 40; discharged at their own request 101, discharged for improper and irregular conduct 40: 92 remained in the house on 31st December, and 58 have died, several of whom were, when admitted, evidently beyond all hope of relief, but in such circumstances that admission could not have been refused without great inhumanity.

#### *Scientific Establishment.*

An establishment similar to the Royal Institution, for the application of science to the common purposes of life, is about to be formed at Cork, under the patronage of the Duke of Bedford.

#### *Machinery.*

Mr. Joseph Hardy, of Belfast, has been voted 100 guineas, by the Trustees of the linen manufacture, for the invention of a machine for the more easy measurement of linen cloth.

#### *Fine Arts.*

At a general stated meeting of the Dublin Society, held on Thursday, March 5, 1807, General Vallancey, V. P. in the chair:—It was resolved, that the picture of the Beggar Woman and Child, painted by George Grattan, educated in the schools of this society, discovers the highest talents, and deserves the warmest approbation.—Resolved, therefore, that this society do purchase the picture for one hundred guineas, as a reward for his distinguished merit, and to enable him to go to London for the purpose expressed in his letter to the society; to be given in trust to Alexander Carroll and John Boardman, Esqrs. for said purpose.—Resolved, that the former sum of one hundred guineas be given to the Committee of Fine Arts, or any two of them, to be paid to him in such sums as they may think necessary, and as he may prove deserving of.—Resolved, that the said George Grattan shall have liberty to take the picture with

him, and exhibit it in London—and that he be empowered to provide a proper frame for the said picture. These resolutions must give high satisfaction to the promoters and admirers of the fine arts in this country. They will serve as an emulative for the rising talent of our youth, and the as yet unnoticed or unheeded efforts of a description of persons who require only encouragement and protection to render them valuable ornaments to civilized society.

**Medical College.**—Among the numerous plans devised and proposed by Sir John Newport, for the benefit of Ireland, is the subject of a petition, lately presented to the House of Commons respecting Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital in Dublin.—This is at present the best regulated, and most extensive medical establishment in Ireland, and is furnished with an excellent library. The petition prays the aid of Parliament to augment and extend it, so as to embrace not only all denominations of patients, but also to add a competent number of able lecturers in the various branches of physic, and to erect a commodious edifice for the delivery of lectures, and the accommodation of students. The object in fact is, to improve and enlarge the present establishment into a complete Medical College, which, by totally obviating the necessity of sending Irish students to study physic in Scotland, as is the present practice, will facilitate the attainment of that valuable science, which in consideration of its general utility ought to be freed above all others from all obstructions, and rendered accessible to men of genius in every rank of society.

**Militia School.**—In the Cavan Militia is established a school for the education of soldiers' sons; they are taught to read and write, and the common rules of arithmetic; they are instructed in the principles of the Christian religion and duties of morality, are paraded with the men every Sunday, and marched with them to their respective places of worship. On Saturday the master has the boys prepared for examination, and any officer who chuses to attend, may examine them. They are furnished with a leather cap, a jacket, and two pairs of cloth trowsers, annually, the parents supply them with shoes and shirts. The expense of this establishment is defrayed by a very trifling subscription among the officers, in the following proportions; field-officers 8s. per month, captains 6s., lieutenants 3s., ensigns 2s. With this slender fund they are enabled to cloath and educate 40 boys.

**Portable Fire Engine.**—Mr. Hornblower, of the City Road, has lately reduced the construction of the Fire Engine into a very narrow compass.—It stands but fourteen inches square, and two feet high, and may be carried from one room to another with ease; all that is required, being to keep it full

of water in its properly assigned place; and to work it off every month or six weeks, to keep the water from becoming putrid; and at the same time to be assured, that the Engine is in working order. It has been proved by experiment, that the four sides of a bedroom, all on fire, may be extinguished in the space of a minute, with little more than a pail of water.

#### *Mild Winters, recorded in History.*

The extreme mildness of the present winter has given occasion to a German journalist to compare it with other winters not less remarkable for their clemency. In 1289, says he, the winter was so warm, that at Christmas and on New Year's Day, the young girls of Cologne wore wreaths of violets, corn-flowers, and primroses; in 1420, the trees flowered in March, and the vines in April. In the same month ripe cherries were gathered, as were good grapes in the month of May. The winter of 1538 was so mild, that flowers were seen in the garden in December and January. In 1572, all the trees budded in January, and the birds built their nests in the following month.—The same phenomenon was observed in 1585, when wheat was in ear at Easter. In the winters of 1607, 1609, 1617, and 1659, there was neither frost nor snow. Lastly, in 1692, the month of January was so warm, even in the north of Germany, that no fire was made in the stoves, and all the trees were in full bloom in February.

### UNIVERSITY PROMOTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

#### *Oxford.*

Feb. 17. Rev. G. Biggs, B.A. of Queen's, admitted M.A.; Messrs. E. Ellis, W. Cleaver, and C. Bowles, of Christ Church, admitted B.A.

Feb. 19. J. Phelps, Esq. of Christ Church, admitted B.A. grand compounder.

Feb. 20. Mr. J. Russell, of Christ Church, one of the gentlemen who distinguished themselves in the public examinations of last year, admitted a complete B.A.; Messrs. J. Bond, of Wadham, and R. Harrison, of St. John's, admitted B.A.

The same day, in convocation, the Rev. E. Copleston, M.A. and Fellow of Oriel, unanimously re-elected Professor of Poetry.

Rev. S. White, M.A. Rector of Brightwell in this county, has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of London to the perpetual curacy of Hampstead, Middlesex, on the nomination of his father, W. White, Esq. of Hoddessden, Herts, vacated by the Rev. Erasmus Warren, M.A. late Minister thereof.

A prize for English verses, of £20, is announced by the authority of the Vice-Chancellor for Under-graduates. The subject is, Moses, under Divine Providence, conducting the Children of Israel from Egypt to

"the Promised Land." We understand that a similar prize will be given next year.

Feb. 21. The King has been pleased to grant unto the Rev. C. H. Hall, D.D. the office and place of Regius Professor of Divinity, together with the place and dignity of a Canon of the cathedral church of Christ, properly belonging to the said Regius Professorship, being both void by the resignation of the R. Rev. Dr. J. Randolph, Bishop of Bangor.

The King has also been pleased to grant to the Rev. S. Smith, clerk, the place and dignity of a Canon of the said cathedral church, void by the resignation of Doctor C. H. Hall.

February 28.—On the 23d instant, Mr. R. W. Hay, and C. Dering, Esq. of Christ's Church, were admitted Bachelors of Arts.

On the 26th instant, Mr. P. Wood, of Oriel college, was admitted Bachelor of Arts.

The Rev. Mr. Edmonston is presented to the living of Pottern, Wilts, by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Chancellor Douglas.

March 7.—On the 27th ultimo, the Rev. Messrs. Goodenough, of Christ Church, Cooke of Corpus Christi College, and Lake, of Exeter college, Masters of Arts, were approved in convocation, as public examiners for the next year.

On the 2d instant, Mr. G. Wheatly, B. A. of Christ Church, was admitted Master of Arts; and Mr. W. B. Whitehead, of Worcester College, was admitted Bachelor of Arts.

On the 4th instant, Messrs. John Salter, of Exeter college, and J. Moe, of Queen's college were admitted Bachelors of Arts.

On the 6th inst. the Rev. John Wool, M. A. of New college, was admitted Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity; and Mr. G. Owen, of Jesus college, was admitted Bachelor of Arts.

Mr. D. Godfrey eldest son of the Rev. R. Godfrey, D. D. of Bath, was last week unanimously elected a Scholar upon Mitchell's foundation, in Queen's college.

On the 4th instant, the Rev. Mr. Smith had the honour of being presented to his Majesty at a private levee, at the Queen's Palace, upon his being appointed to the Canonry of Christ Church.

#### Cambridge.

February 27.—A dispensation passed the great seal, to enable the Rev. James Dashwood, M. A. and chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord Rous, to hold the vicarage of Long Sutton, in the diocese and county of Lincoln; together with the rectory of Doddington, in the diocese of Ely, and county of Cambridge.

The Rev. Phillip Stanhope Dodd, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen college, has been presented to the united rectories of St. Mary at Hill, and St. Andrew Hubbard, London.

The Rev. Simon Westby, B. D. Master of Diss school, and formerly of Caius college, is instituted to the vicarage of Kenninhall, in Norfolk, on the presentation of the Bp. of Ely.

The Rev. Dr. Holland is presented, by the Lord Chancellor, to the rectory of Beaudesert, and the Rev. Hugh Carleton, by the Marquis of Hertford, to the rectory of Arrow, both void by the death of the Rev. William Windsor Fitzthomas.

March 7.—The two gold medals, value fifteen guineas each, given by the Chancellor of this university for the encouragement of classical learning, are this year adjudged to Mr. Joseph Kirkman Miller, and Mr. John Goodrich, Bachelors of Arts, of Trinity College.

The Rev. William Parker, M. A. of Christ's college, curate of St. Bene't Gracechurch, London, has been collated by the Lord Bishop of that diocese, to the rectory of St. Ethelburga, London, vacated by the death of the late Rev. William Gilbank.

March 13.—The Rev. William Norford, late of Caius college, is presented to the rectory of Boyton, in Suffolk, vacated by the death of the Rev. Mr. Hingeston.

On Monday came on the election at St. John's college, when Mr. Charles Blick and Mr. William Longley, B. A. were chosen Fellows on the foundation, and the Rev. Edward Simons, B. A. a Fellow on the foundation of Mr. Platt.

Mr. William Wilson, B. A. of Jesus college, is elected a Fellow of that society.

The undermentioned gentlemen were on Friday last admitted to the degree of Master of Arts:—Mr. Joseph Gibson Whaley, of Peterhouse; Mr. James Wilding of Magdalen college; Messrs. Mathews Morris Preston, William Mansfield, Peter Paul Dobree, John Powel, James Henry Mowk, and Aldous Edward Henshaw, of Trinity college; Robert Fiske, and Henry Pepys, of St. John's; James Slade, of Emanuel; E. T. M. Philipps, of Sidney; Thomas Reader Glendow, of Queen's; and Mr. Samuel Vince, of King's college.

Mr. Charles Edwards, of Tripity hall, was the same day admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Civil Law.

Mr. W. J. Banks, of Trinity college, was yesterday admitted to the degree of B. A.

The Rev. Richard George, of Trinity hall, will this day be admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Civil Law.

The Rev. Joseph Procter, D. D. Master of Catharine hall, was on Monday last instituted by the Bishop of Lincoln, to the rectory of Steeple Gidding, in the county of Huntingdon, on the presentation of John Heatheote, Esq.

The Rev. Richard Whish, M. A. rector of West Walton, in the county of Norfolk, is empowered by a dispensation to hold the vicarage of Witchford, in this diocese, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

The Rev. John Taylor, M. A. is instituted to the rectory of Postwick in Norfolk, on the presentation of the Earl of Roseberry.

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, March 25, 1807.*

The circumstances of the moment, as they affect our country, are extremely interesting and important: if we look at home, we see a change approaching much nearer to a total dismissal among our Ministers than we had any reason to expect: if we look abroad, reports assume the appearance of certainty; and we think them so far entitled to credit as to infer, that the Disturber of the repose of Europe, after sacrificing many thousands of his troops, has been foiled in his attempts; and finds, at length, an opposition over which he will not easily triumph. We have seen letters from the Continent which affirmed that the loss of a (considerable) battle would be fatal to the French Emperor; that his subjects are so tired of his yoke that a turn in the public opinion might be expected, and with this revolution of sentiment a revolution of government. We are not so sanguine: the policy of the military chief has separated man from his fellow so effectually, and has produced such inveterate principles of suspicion and mutual jealousy among his subjects, that not from them, as such, is much to be apprehended, as yet. What events may arise in the army, how far the reluctance with which additional myriads led to distant graves may manifest itself by action, we cannot presume to guess. Could we confide in what is asserted, that the superior generals of the French army complain, that the intelligent officers despond, that the *best* troops (who, by the bye, have been starving like the others) are become sulky, and that many of the ordinary soldiers have been worn out by privations, and have laid down their arms, then we might indulge some of those gratulations which have been assiduously disseminated among the public. Part of this we believe; but much is, in our opinion, exaggeration. It will be recollected that we have, in our previous articles, laid great stress on the nature of the country, in that part of Poland where the contending armies have lately been required to act: we learn further, from our Russian correspondent, that the *spring* season of the year is the most sickly season; that the native Poles suffer under the general occurrence of ague and fever; and that strangers are, as he expresses himself, "*knocked down by it in a few days, in the month of April.*" The further operations of the French army were therefore becoming daily more destructive; and its efficient force diminishing, of course. The Russian army was exposed to the same calamity, and the result *might* have turned on the facility with which either army could supply its losses; not merely those by the sword, but those by disease.

Under these circumstances, Buonaparté has done right in removing his head-quarters to Berlin; and if the inhabitants of the Prussian states have really enjoyed that happiness under their old masters which some have affirmed, their gratitude for past enjoyments will prove a most distressing thorn in the side of the Emperor and King.

If we withdraw our attention from the immediate scene of barbarous engagements, and *hordes* whose activity embarrasses the steadiest troops, to the shores of the Baltic, we find Stralsund not yet effectually besieged, though threatened; and it is understood that the most honourable behaviour of its monarch, in resisting the offers of Buonaparté, has been meritorious beyond conception, by those who are not fully informed of circumstances. We have our authority from very competent intelligence for saying, that every temptation which, in the contemplation of the Corsican, would warrant his Swedish Majesty's secession from his professions, has been tried—but in vain.

Denmark still maintains her neutrality.

Holland has lost Curaçoa, at the moment when she had fitted out three of the best and largest frigates in her navy to reinforce and secure that colony: one of these is wrecked among our northern islands, and her people are prisoners; the fate of the others *may* possibly be determined by British cruisers.

We have but little intelligence which can be relied on from other parts: that the Russians are making progress in Turkey is very likely; that the Porte has declared war against Britain we do not believe at present. Austria is quiet, as to action, restless as to *prescience*. Spain is no worse than before; Portugal perhaps better, in as much as her tranquillity is prolonged, and her trade unaffected.

We are called now to direct our attention to concerns which more nearly, in some respects, affect ourselves. HIS MAJESTY HAS THOUGHT FIT TO CHANGE HIS PUBLIC SERVANTS. It is, undoubtedly, the prerogative of the crown to call to office whosoever the chief magistrate of the empire selects, without giving an account to any for this act, or without stating reasons of any kind for such a procedure; nevertheless, when a whole ministry is dismissed, the cause of that dismissal will be inquired after by the public, and, we believe, we may safely affirm, that less evil arises from its being sufficiently understood, than would attend either an entire concealment, or a partial disclosure of the motives.

It is well known that the late Mr. Pitt, when in the plenitude of his power, proposed to the crown a measure designedly favourable to the Catholics of Ireland; but his Majesty differed in opinion from his servants; did not



think the proposition was so indispensable for the public welfare as they did; and, moreover, considered himself as bound by engagements contracted toward his people, in that solemn service which inaugurated him into office, which engagements the intended measure would violate. This difference in judgment was felt by Mr. Pitt, and his coadjutors, as a sufficient cause for declining further service: though we incline to think that with this was combined an idea that their resignation would benefit their country in other respects also; and, indeed, a peace not long afterwards was effected.

Since that period the Catholics remained unsatisfied; but, it appeared to them that the accession to office of a ministry, the members of which had formerly been their friends, was a favourable opportunity for effecting their claims to those privileges of which they had before been disappointed. To meet their wishes, *some* of the servants of the crown, as may be seen in our Parliamentary History, proposed to open to Catholics every rank and office in the army and navy. The Parliament of Ireland had, before the Union, admitted Catholics to most ranks, but had reserved some few of the higher degrees, from which they continued excluded. But Catholic officers, engaged in such rank as was open to them, though protected by the laws of Ireland, while in Ireland, yet were not protected by the laws of England, when in England, with their regiments, in the service of the same Empire, though in another part of it. This anomaly was felt as an impropriety, to say the least; and if such a thing had happened as an information being laid against an Irish Catholic officer in England, for being in arms, &c. the inpolitic discordance of the laws, in different parts of the United Kingdom, would have been rendered sensible to the grossest intellect. The cabinet desired to obviate this inequality, and the King gave his consent. But it appears that the bill introduced to effect this intention did, in reality, exceed it, by one of those clauses, which sometimes mean nothing, and sometimes every thing; and this excess was neither the original intention of a part of the cabinet, nor consistent with the original light in which his Majesty viewed the measure. It was not to be supposed, that what Mr. Pitt had been unable to effect, should be effected by any who succeeded him; and the ministry, finding the King inflexible, stopped the bill in its progress through the House of Commons, and agreed to relinquish their intention.

Though the Panorama looks attentively all around at what is visible, yet it never pretends, like the demon Asmodeus, to take off the roofs of houses (or palaces), or to take away their walls, in order to inspect

what passes within. We, therefore, cannot affirm, that (as in the case of Mr. Fox's India Bill) the King viewed this proposal in one light, and his Ministers in another: that the King understood it extended so far, but that really it extended further. That the King felt serious difficulties at the first starting of the matter, is frankly and publicly confessed, by those of his servants whose duty it was to receive his opinion; and that they supposed those difficulties were removed by subsequent explanations, we have no reason to deny. If any of them failed in communicating that clear, open, enlarged, and definitive explanation of the matter to the royal ear, which duty dictated, and which all most consider as desirable, they have paid the forfeit of such deficiency of explicitness by the loss of their places, and the occasion of animadversion which they have given to the public.

But, they go farther, and affirm that they were required to engage under their signatures that the question of Catholic claims, should no more be agitated. To this they objected; conceiving that events might arise which would render such engagements *if legal*, extremely inconvenient; and, probably too, feeling something more than tenderness at the implication which they could not but apprehend, was couched under this proposal. Unwilling to give this pledge, his Majesty commanded the opinion of some of his former friends, and the issue has been a change in the immediate servants of the crown, as we have already observed, much more extensive than was at first expected, it being conjectured that those Ministers who, in the cabinet, had only half advised the measure, would have retained their situations, or others, as might be settled. We have only room to add, that, on Thursday, March 26, the following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty, upon their several appointments and kissed hands:—

Earl Camden, upon his being declared President of the Council.

L. Mulgrave, First Lord of the Admiralty.  
Lord Charles Somerset, joint Paymaster of the Forces.

Earl Chichester, a Postmaster General.

Earl Bathurst, Master of the Mint and President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Robert Douglas Sanders, President of the Board of Control.

Mr. Long, joint Paymaster of the Forces.

Lord Lovaine, Member of the India Board.

Mr. Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

#### Commercial Opinion.

Since our last, the intercourse of this country with Holland is less restrained; passes are more readily granted to neutral ships. A remarkable instance of the power of trade, is a late permission of the King of Great Britain, counter-signed by the King of Spain, for a British frigate to ship a million of dollars at Vera Cruz.

## BANKRUPTS.

- Jan. 24. W. Grove, of the Poultry, London, haberdasher.  
J. Spencer, late of Taplow Mill, in the county of Bucks, miller, dealer and chapman.  
J. Galloway, of Brook-street, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, engineer tool and lath maker, dealer and chapman.  
T. Wilcocks, of Orchard-street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, dealer and chapman.  
T. Wood, of the city of Hereford, statuary, builder, dealer and chapman.  
J. Kershaw, of Shaw Chapel, in the parish of Prestwich-cum Oldham, in the county of Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, dealer and chapman.  
T. Robinson and M. Robinson, late of Kirkby Stephen, in the county of Westmoreland, liquor merchants, dealers, chapmen, and co-partners.  
W. Handley, of Beverley, in the county of York, currier and leather cutter.  
J. Lockhart Barnard, formerly of Shorter's Court, Throgmorton-street, in the city of London, late of Russell-square, in the county of Middlesex, and now in custody of the Warden of his Majesty's prison of the Fleet, stock broker, dealer and chapman.  
R. Moreley, of Old-street road, in the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, money-scrivener, dealer and chapman.  
W. Morton, of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, corn dealer, flour merchant, dealer and chapman.  
J. Unsworth, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, perfumer, dealer and chapman.  
W. Richardson, of Wrotham, in the county of Kent, inn-keeper, dealer and chapman.  
M. Armitage, of Altham-Mills, near Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, miller, dealer and chapman.  
J. Niblett, of Bowbridge, in the parish of Redborough, in the county of Gloucester, clothier.  
J. Brown, now or late of Larnwood, in the county of Lancaster, draper, dealer and chapman.  
E. Newbury, of Old Broad-street, in the city of London, builder, dealer and chapman.  
J. Morris, late of Union-street, Bond-street, in the county of Middlesex, boot and shoe-maker, dealer and chapman.  
Jan. 27. D. Brake, of Nether Compton, in the county of Dorset, flax dealer, dealer and chapman.  
J. Hall, of Stafford, in the county of Stafford, mercer, dealer and chapman.  
G. Whitaker, of Saint Columb, in the county of Cornwall, linen-draper, dealer and chapman.  
H. Squire, of the city of Exeter, ironmonger, dealer and chapman.  
T. Lawson, of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, grocer, spirit merchant, dealer and chapman.  
S. Parkins, now or late of Acton green, in the county of Middlesex, carpenter, dealer and chapman.  
J. Lovell, now or late of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, pin manufacturer.  
J. Battons, of the parish of Bitton, in the county of Gloucester, miler, dealer and chapman.  
J. R. Wilkinson, of Three-oak-lane, Horsley-down, in the county of Surrey, cooper and hoop-bender, dealer and chapman.  
J. Mair, of Fenchurch-buildings, in the city of London, insurance broker, dealer and chapman.  
Jan. 31. W. Ogilvie the younger, G. Mylne, and J. Chalmers, of Jeffrey's square, London, merchants.  
G. Reynolds, of Back-lane, Shadwell, in the county of Middlesex, cow-keeper, dealer and chapman.  
N. Chamberlain, of Fleet-street, in the city of London, druggist.  
A. Bughaw, of North Walsham, in the county of Norfolk, shipkeeper, dealer and chapman.  
A. Haver, of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, spirit-merchant, stationer, dealer and chapman.  
H. Fox, of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, in the county of the same town, clock and watch maker.  
J. Ward, of Banbury, in the county of Oxford, dyer, dealer and chapman.  
E. Greens II, of Stoutport, in the hamlet of Lower Mitton, in the parish of Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester, coal merchant, dealer and chapman.  
S. Hensley, late of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, merchant, dealer and chapman.  
W. Self, late of the city of Bath, in the county of Somerset, mercer and draper, dealer and chapman.  
L. Lister, of Sherrness, in the Isle of Sheppey, in the county of Kent, shoe maker and shop-seller.  
G. Rolly and R. Swinton, late of Great St. Helen's, in the city of London, merchants and shipping agents.  
J. Whitehead, of Church-street, in the parish of Christ Church, in the county of Surrey, hat manufacturer.  
R. Jones, of Amber-bridge, in the county of Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, dealer and chapman.  
Feb. 3. W. Thorp, of Attingham, in the county of Chester, carter, dealer and chapman.  
J. Page, of Needham market, in the county of Suffolk, grocer, draper, dealer and chapman.  
R. Fowler, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, dealer and chapman.  
W. F. Brown, now or late of Birk's mill, near Selkirk, in the county of York, cotton spinner, dealer and chapman.  
J. James, of the town of Stafford, in the county of Stafford, grocer, dealer and chapman.  
J. Storey Pritchard, of Wigmore-street, in the parish of St. Mary-la-bonne, in the county of Middlesex, grocer and confectioner.  
H. Feather, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, tea-dealer.  
Feb. 7. T. Leach, late of Grace's-Alley, Wellclose-square, in the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, haberdasher, dealer and chapman.  
J. Dennison, late of Queen-street, Oxford-street, in the county of Middlesex, carcase-butcher, dealer and chapman.  
J. Dove, now or late of Newmarket, in the county of Suffolk, grocer, dealer and chapman.  
J. Shakeshaft, the younger, of Wide-gate-street, Bishopsgate-street, London, dealer and chapman.  
A. Saunders, now or late of Duke-street, St. George's-fields, in the county of Surrey, horse-dealer, dealer and chapman.  
D. Johnston, of Brown-street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, smith, dealer and chapman.  
J. Eddington and J. Grosvenor, both of Montague-street, in the county of Middlesex, builders.  
T. Brodbelt, of Bolton-le-Moors, in the county of Lancaster, muslin and cotton-manufacturer, dealer and chapman.  
T. Green, of Great Union-street, in the county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, dealer and chapman.  
J. Whitney, of the borough of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, merchant, dealer and chapman.  
R. Bairstow, now or late of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, factor, dealer and chapman.  
J. Steel, late of stockport, in the county of Chester, but now of East Retford, in the county of Nottingham, check manufacturer, dealer and chapman.  
J. Emmer, of Preston, in the county of Lancaster, cotton-spinner, dealer and chapman.  
W. W. Deschamps, B. S. Morgan and P. M'Faggart, of Suffolk-lane, London, merchants, dealers and chapmen.  
W. Dowland, of the borough of Devizes, in the county of Wiltshire, draper, salesman, dealer and chapman.  
C. Morton, of Croydon, in the county of Surrey, horse dealer.  
R. G. Baint, of the Minories, in the city of London, butcher.  
J. Woof, of Ryder's-court, in the parish of St. Ann, Soho, in the county of Middlesex, glover and leather-seller, dealer and chapman.  
R. Hammond, of Myton, in the county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, druggist, dealer and chapman.  
J. Senior, of Broad-court, Drury-lane, in the county of Middlesex, money-scrivener, dealer and chapman.  
B. Mountfort, late of Walsall, in the county of Stafford, miller and grocer.  
Feb. 10. T. Tuplin, late of Great Grimsby, in the county of Lincoln, coal-merchant, dealer and chapman.  
T. Wilkins the younger, of St. Albans, in the county of Hertford, horse-dealer.  
J. Battons, late of the parish of Bitton, in the county of Gloucester, miler, dealer and chapman.  
M. Batt, late of the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, in the county of Gloucester, miler.  
J. Cook, of the city of Gloucester, wine-merchant.  
J. Frankis, late of the Hamlet of Hincote, within the parish of Churchdown, in the county of Gloucester, dealer and chapman.  
R. Taurum and J. Barron, late of Walbrook, near the Mansion-house, in the city of London, Manchester warehousemen, dealers, chapmen, and co-partners in trade.  
N. Isles Butler, of Painswick, in the county of Gloucester, and B. Butler, of the same place, clothiers, dealers, chapmen, and co-partners.  
J. Todd, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, ship-builder, timber-merchant, dealer and chapman.  
M. Medford, of the New City Chambers, in the city of London, broker, dealer and chapman.  
J. Prior, of Prince-street, Spitalfields, in the county of Middlesex, dyer, dealer and chapman.  
J. Dobson, of Kitchener, highway, in the county of Middlesex, linen draper, dealer and chapman.  
Feb. 14. J. Dutton, of Levenshulme, in the parish of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, fustian and calico manufacturer, dealer and chapman.  
P. Chmenny, of Cranbourn-passag, Leicester square, in the county of Middlesex, anti-vauger, dealer and chapman.

T. H. Wiling and L. Crean, late of Godfrey-court, Milk-street, in the city of London, wholesale drapers, dealer and chapmen.  
 J. Tyrrell, of Maidstone, in the county of Kent, ironmonger, dealer and chapman.  
 T. Clark, of Chatham, in the county of Kent, corn dealer and chapman.  
 M. P. Everall, now or late of Tenbury, in the county of Worcester, plumber and glazier, dealer and chapman.  
 W. Osler, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, baker, dealer and chapman.  
 A. Young and J. Bacon, of St. Mary at Hill, in the city of London, merchants, brokers, dealers and chapmen.  
 W. Monks, of Parbold, in the county of Lancaster, lime-burner.  
 S. Fletcher, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, china-man, dealer and chapman.  
 G. Blunt and J. Mount, of Little Carter-lane, Doctor's-commons, in the city of London, wholesale-grocers, dealers and chapmen.  
 Feb. 17. J. Travis and R. Travis, both of Prestwich, in the county of Lancaster, bleachers, dealers and chapmen.  
 W. Coombe, late of Queen-street, Cheap-side, in the city of London, warehouseman, dealer and chapman.  
 W. Pope, of the parish of Westbury-upon-Severn, in the county of Gloucester, dealer in pigs, dealer and chapman.  
 E. Heslop, of Chiswell-street, near Finsbury-square, in the county of Middlesex, painter and glazier, dealer and chapman.  
 J. West, of Richmond, in the county of Surrey, breeches-maker and glove, dealer and chapman.  
 W. J. Eagg, of the city of Worcester, baker.  
 J. Gaymer, of Mitley, in the county of Essex, corn-merchant, dealer and chapman.  
 L. Stone and P. Cusance, of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, shipwrights.  
 J. Wild and W. Wild, of Stockport, in the county of Chester, cotton-spinners, dealers and chapmen.  
 F. Twigden Walker, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, merchant.  
 E. Powles, of Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street, in the city of London, merchant.  
 J. Hurry, of Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street, city of London, merchant.  
 J. Hamilton, of Newgate-street, London, linen-draper, dealer and chapman.  
 J. Burghall, of Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, in the county of Surrey, chessmonger, dealer and chapman.  
 David Banks, of Bamber-bridge, in the county of Lancaster cotton manufacturer, dealer and chapman.  
 E. Price otherwise A. Spence, late of Leeds, in the county York, merchant, dealer and chapman.  
 J. Stephens, of Reading, in the county of Berks, grocer, dealer and chapman.  
 R. Tomlinson, of Leek, in the county of Stafford, linen-draper, dealer and chapman.  
 G. Parkinson, of the city of London, warehouseman, muslin manufacturer, dealer and chapman.  
 Feb. 21. Ray Whalley, late of Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, London, brandy-merchant, dealer and chapman.  
 G. Pritchard, late of St. Paul's church-yard, London, china-man, dealer and chapman.  
 G. Perring, of Newfield-street Hoxton, in the county of Middlesex, upholsterer.  
 T. Tate, of Daventry, in the county of Northampton, auctioneer and liquor-merchant dealer and chapman.  
 G. Perry, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, marble merchant, dealer and chapman.  
 J. H. Smith, of Water-lane, Tower street, in the city of London, wine and spirit broker.  
 H. Newport, of Villier's street Strand, in the county of Middlesex, cabinet-maker, upholsterer, dealer and chapman.  
 J. Field, of Old street Road, in the county of Middlesex, carpenter and undertaker, dealer and chapman.  
 G. Burgess late of Whitecross-street, in the county of Middlesex, ale and table beer brewer, but now of Wood street, in the city of London, warehouseman.

T. Eyles, of Esthwaite, in the county of Bedford, butcher and victualler.  
 J. Cause, now or late of Great Wakering, in the county of Essex, shopkeeper.  
 R. Z. Troughton and J. Andrews of Cooper's-row Crutched-Friars, London, wine merchants.  
 J. Ayres, of Amersham, otherwise Agmondesham in the county of Bucks, buttermilk.  
 W. Garner, late of Thetford, in the county of Norfolk, merchant.  
 J. Atkinson, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, iron founder.  
 W. Surman and E. Ford, late of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, linen-draper.  
 H. Mew, of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and county of Southampton, shopkeeper.  
 J. Thuillier, late of the parish of St. Leonard, in the county of Devon, merchant and cotton manufacturer.  
 Feb. 21. J. Bingley, of Upper John-street, in the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, statuary and mason.  
 W. G. Johnson and J. Wiltshire, of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, drapers.  
 W. Lance, late of Abingdon, and now of Grove, in the county of Berks, wool-stapler.  
 W. Woods, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, stone-mason.  
 J. Worrall, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, silk dresser and dyer.  
 Feb. 28. W. Traynor, of Jermyn street, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, tailor.  
 H. Binden, of Thornbury, in the county of Gloucester, bacon factor.  
 W. Edge, of Salford, in the county of Lancaster, brewer.  
 T. Dally, of the city of Chichester, linen-draper.  
 T. Brayshaw, of the city of York, grocer and tallow chandler.  
 J. Bogg, of Hemmingby, in the county of Lincoln jobber.  
 J. Pubrick, late of Fairford, in the county of Gloucester, chapman.  
 H. M. Tijou, late of Mitre court, Fleet-street, in the city of London, vintner.  
 G. Bromley, of Chandler-street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, grocer.  
 H. Scott, of Hinchley, in the county of Leicester, hosier.  
 R. Smith, of Ashborne, in the county of Derby, stationer.  
 W. Ingledew, of Leeds, in the county of York starch-maker.  
 J. Cloughton, of Love-lane, in the parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey, shipnigger.  
 J. Hill, of Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey, merchant.  
 G. Gregory, late of Compton street, Soho, cheesemonger.

## CERTIFICATES.

Jan. 20. T. Hall, late of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, tailor, dealer and chapman. W. Rouse, of the city of Worcester, silversmith and jeweller, dealer and chapman. O. Holden, of Clithero, in the county of Lancashire, calico-manufacturer, dealer and chapman. S. Metz late of Saint Mary Axe, in the city of London, merchant.  
 Jan. 24. J. Wright, of Leadcumb-market, in the city of

London, butcher. G. Field, of the city of Bath, in the county of Somerset, hatter, hosier, dealer and chapman. R. Lewis, now or late of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, corn and flour dealer and chapman. J. Eccleham, of Matlock, in the county of Derby, innkeeper, dealer and chapman. R. Richards, of Mill-lane, Tooley street, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, cycle-merchant, dealer and chapman. J. Wright, of Matlock, in the county of Derby, butcher, dealer and chapman. J. Browne, of Newman-street, Oxford-street, in the county of Middlesex, tailor, dealer and chapman.

Jan. 27. W. Wicks, late of Middle-row, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, haberdasher, dealer and chapman. C. Williams, the elder, of Turnham-green, in the parish of Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, butcher, grazier, dealer and chapman. J. Shoolbred, of Mark-lane, London, merchant, dealer and chapman. W. Williams, of Mark-lane, London, merchant, dealer and chapman. J. Fielding and W. Walker, late of Nicholas-lane, London, ship and insurance brokers, dealers and chapmen. J. Dibble, late of Great Mary-la-bonne street in the parish of St. Mary-la-bonne, in the county of Middlesex, cheesemonger, dealer and chapman. J. Abulson, late of Mable-lane, Covent Garden, but now of Lisie-street, Leicester-square, in the county of Middlesex straw-hat-manufacturer.

J. Camp, of New Store-street, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, in the county of Middlesex, carpenter, dealer and chapman. J. Edwards, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, merchant, dealer and chapman. J. Smethurst and J. Mangnall, of Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, dimity and quilting manufacturers, dealers and chapmen. J. Lyson, of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, gardener, dealer and chapman.

Jan. 31. Hodgson Braithwaite, of Askew, in the parish of Bedale, in the county of York, maltster and common brewer. W. Cory, of Leaden-hall-street, in the city of London, cheesemonger. R. Walton, late of the Island of Guernsey, merchant. J. Faulkner, of Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, druggist and grocer, dealer and chapman. A. Wallace and J. Pugh of Lower Thames-street, in the city of London, slopsellers, dealers and chapmen. G. Blackburne, of the city of London, insurance broker, dealer and chapman. C. Moody, of Longtown in the county of Cumberland, dealer and chapman. J. O'Hara, late of Great Newport street, Westminster, linen draper, dealer and chapman.

Feb. 3. P. Statham the younger, late of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, dealer and chapman. R. Worledge, of Great St. Helen's, in the city of London, corn factor, dealer and chapman. T. Simpson now or late of Stokesley, in the county of York, banker.

Feb. 7. J. Gregory, of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, soap-maker, grocer, dealer and chapman. W. Ord, of Fenchurch-street, London, wine and brandy-merchant. W. Mercer, of Mile-end, in the parish of St. Dunstan Stepbonheath, otherwise Stepney, in the county of Middlesex, horse dealer and chapman. A. Sinclair, of Castle-court, Burchin-lane, in the city of London, merchant and insurance-broker, dealer and chapman. C. Bateman, of Derby, in the county of Derby, money-scrivener. J. Baker, late of Bridgewater, in the county of Somerset, jobber of cattle, dealer and chapman. W. Webb, late of Westminster bridge road, in the county of Surrey, coal merchant, dealer and chapman.

Feb. 10. C. Clements, of Dagenham, Essex, potato merchant, dealer and chapman.

G. Ainsworth, of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, wire drawer. J. Underhill, of Barbican, in the city of London, straw-hat manufacturer, dealer and chapman.

Feb. 14. W. Hudson, late of Whaley, in the county of Chester, innkeeper, dealer and chapman. H. Thorpe, late of Highgate, in the county of Middlesex, and of the New Corn Exchange, London, corn and seed factor, dealer and chapman. J. Millar, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, merchant, dealer and chapman. W. Crane, of Brydges-street, Covent garden, in the county of Middlesex, cheesemonger. J. Smith, of the Hill in Uppertown, in the parish of Almonebury, in the county of York, clothier, dealer and chapman. T. L. Holt, of No. 104, Strand in the county of Middlesex, printer and publisher, dealer and chapman. G. A. Child, late of the city of Bristol, scrivener, dealer and chapman. T. B. Nott, late of Corse, in the county of Gloucester, money scrivener. R. Lewis and J. Darvell late of Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, mercers, dealers and chapmen. A. Ross and J. Osilvi, late of Argyl-street, in the county of Middlesex, army agents, bankers, dealers and chapmen.

Feb. 17. R. Jones, of Sheffield, in the county of York, linen-draper, dealer and chapman. W. Warcup, of Camden-place, Islington green, in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, in the county of Middlesex, broker. F. Burlton, of Sheerness, in the county of Kent, slop-seller, navy agent, dealer and chapman. R. Farr, of Wootton, in the county of Hereford, timber merchant. R. F. Sanders, of Enfield Chase, in the county of Middlesex, grazier, dealer and chapman.

Feb. 21. J. Percy, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, back-maker, dealer and chapman. J. Gardiner, late of Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, in the city of London, and of Saville-place, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, hop-merchant, brewer, and seedsman. J. Smith, now or late of Ridings in Woolhale, in the parish of Kirkburton, in the county of York, clothier, dealer and chapman. J. Rowland, of Greystoke-place, Fetter-lane, in the city of London, carpenter.

Feb. 21. T. Bramhall, of Moseley, in the parish of Ashton under Lime, in the county of Lancaster, cotton-spinner, dealer and chapman.

Feb. 28. L. Lucy, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, merchant, porter, dealer and chapman. W. Badwin, late of Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, scrivener.

#### BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Jan. 24. J. Smith and E. Meredith, of Blackmoor street, near Drury lane, in the county of Middlesex, linen-dressers, dealers and chapmen. J. Steel, late of Stockport, in the county of Chester, but now of East Retford, in the county of Nottingham, check manufacturer, dealer and chapman.

Feb. 10. F. Searle the elder, and F. Searle the younger, of Newman street, Oxford-street, in the county of Middlesex, wholesale grocers, dealers and chapmen.

Feb. 14. T. Clarke, late of Lambourn, in the county of Essex, cowkeeper, dealer and chapman.

# PRICE OF MEAT.\*

| Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal. |         |         |         |         |         |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|--|--|--|
|                                                  | Beef.   | Mutton. | Veal.   | Pork.   | Lamb.   |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. 27                                          | 5s. 4d. | 5s. 6d. | 7s. 4d. | 6s. 0d. | 0s. 0d. |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. 6                                           | 5 6     | 5 8     | 6 0     | 6 0     | 0 0     |  |  |  |  |
| 13                                               | 5 4     | 5 4     | 6 2     | 6 0     | 0 0     |  |  |  |  |
| 20                                               | 5 4     | 5 6     | 6 0     | 5 8     | 0 0     |  |  |  |  |
| Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.          |         |         |         |         |         |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. 27                                          | 4 6     | 4 8     | 6 2     | 6 0     | 0 0     |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. 6                                           | 4 6     | 4 8     | 6 0     | 6 0     | 0 0     |  |  |  |  |
| 13                                               | 4 4     | 4 4     | 5 8     | 6 0     | 0 0     |  |  |  |  |
| 20                                               | 4 6     | 4 8     | 5 8     | 5 8     | 0 0     |  |  |  |  |

| St. James.* |        |      |      |       | Whitechapel.* |        |     |  |  |
|-------------|--------|------|------|-------|---------------|--------|-----|--|--|
| Hay.        | straw. |      |      |       | Hay.          | straw. |     |  |  |
| Feb. 27     | £5 0   | £3 6 | £5 0 | £3 10 | 0 0           | £3 10  | 0 0 |  |  |
| Mar. 6      | 5 0    | 3 12 | 5 5  | 3 12  | 0 0           | 3 12   | 0 0 |  |  |
| 13          | 4 18   | 3 6  | 5 0  | 3 6   | 0 0           | 3 6    | 0 0 |  |  |
| 20          | 5 10   | 3 12 | 5 8  | 3 8   | 0 0           | 3 8    | 0 0 |  |  |

# PRICE OF HOPS.

| Bags.  |       |          | Pockets. |      |          |
|--------|-------|----------|----------|------|----------|
| Kent   | £4 10 | to £5 16 | Kent     | £5 0 | to £6 10 |
| Sussex | 4 10  | 5 6      | Sussex   | 4 15 | 6 0      |
| Essex  | 4 10  | 5 6      | Farn.    | 8 0  | 9 9      |

# PRICE OF LEATHER.\*

|                                            |   |   |   |      |
|--------------------------------------------|---|---|---|------|
| Batts, 50 to 56lb. each                    | — | — | — | 23½d |
| Dressing Hides                             | — | — | — | 18½  |
| Crop Hides for cutting                     | — | — | — | 23½  |
| Flat Ordinary                              | — | — | — | 20   |
| Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen, per lb. | — | — | — | 42   |
| Ditto 50 to 70                             | — | — | — | 40   |

TALLOW,\* London average per stone of 8lb. 3s. 6d.

Soap, yellow, 78s.; mottled, 88s.; curd, 92s. Candles, per dozen, 10s. 6d.; moulds, 11s. 6d.

# COALS IN THE RIVER.

| Sunderland. |          |             | Newcastle. |             |  |
|-------------|----------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|
| Feb. 23     | 36s. 0d. | to 42s. 0d. | 36s. 6d.   | to 48s. 3d. |  |
| Mar. 2      | 41 9     | 42 9        | 38 0       | 48 3        |  |
| 9           | 37 0     | 0 0         | 42 0       | 49 6        |  |
| 16          | 46 3     | 0 0         | 48 0       | 52 6        |  |

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

# PRICE OF BREAD.

|         | Peck Loaf. | Half Peck. | Quatern. |
|---------|------------|------------|----------|
| Feb. 26 | 4s. 3d.    | 2s. 1½d.   | 1s. 0½d. |
| Mar. 5  | 4 3        | 2 1½       | 1 0½     |
| 12      | 4 3        | 2 1½       | 1 0½     |
| 19      | 4 2        | 2 1        | 1 0½     |

Those marked thus \*, are taken at the highest Price of the market.

# LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

| Feb. 14 | 4496 | quarters. | Average | 76s. 0½d. |
|---------|------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 21      | 6075 | —         | —       | 76 8½     |
| 28      | 4058 | —         | —       | 77 2½     |
| Mar. 7  | 7403 | —         | —       | 78 9      |

# FLOUR.

|         |        |        |         |      |      |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|------|------|
| Feb. 20 | 51,630 | sacks. | Average | 70s. | 5½d. |
| 27      | 11,317 | —      | —       | 70   | 6½   |
| Mar. 6  | 12,282 | —      | —       | 70   | 4½   |
| 13      | 11,111 | —      | —       | 70   | 1    |

# METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

|         | 8 o'clock | 11 o'clock | 1 o'clock | 4 o'clock | Height of Barom. | Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom. |  |
|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Feb. 21 | 39        | 47         | 42        | 29,76     | 25               | Cloudy                      |  |
| 22      | 46        | 48         | 46        | 57        | 0                | Small Rain                  |  |
| 23      | 37        | 47         | 35        | 85        | 24               | Fair                        |  |
| 24      | 30        | 46         | 46        | 90        | 27               | Fair                        |  |
| 25      | 51        | 55         | 46        | 54        | 16               | Cloudy                      |  |
| 26      | 37        | 40         | 32        | 85        | 28               | Fair                        |  |
| 27      | 28        | 37         | 30        | 30,00     | 0                | Show.of snow                |  |
| 28      | 32        | 38         | 32        | 42        | 9                | Fair                        |  |
| Mar. 1  | 32        | 39         | 33        | 54        | 7                | Cloudy                      |  |
| 2       | 33        | 42         | 39        | 48        | 5                | Cloudy                      |  |
| 3       | 39        | 41         | 39        | 08        | 0                | Cloudy                      |  |
| 4       | 37        | 42         | 25        | 20,86     | 7                | Cloudy                      |  |
| 5       | 25        | 33         | 25        | 82        | 19               | Fair                        |  |
| 6       | 25        | 37         | 32        | 81        | 16               | Snow at night               |  |
| 7       | 32        | 39         | 32        | 05        | 10               | Show.of snow                |  |
| 8       | 38        | 46         | 35        | 70        | 9                | Fair                        |  |
| 9       | 36        | 39         | 34        | 49        | 7                | Stm. of snow                |  |
| 10      | 32        | 36         | 33        | 30,00     | 0                | Stm. of snow                |  |
| 11      | 33        | 38         | 34        | 10        | 0                | Stm. of snow                |  |
| 12      | 33        | 39         | 35        | 24        | 16               | Fair                        |  |
| 13      | 56        | 44         | 34        | 15        | 21               | Fair                        |  |
| 14      | 34        | 38         | 32        | 01        | 5                | Cloudy                      |  |
| 15      | 33        | 40         | 28        | 20,95     | 7                | Stm. of snow                |  |
| 16      | 28        | 37         | 35        | 79        | 10               | Cloudy                      |  |
| 17      | 28        | 39         | 35        | 50        | 21               | Fair                        |  |
| 18      | 40        | 50         | 34        | 30        | 19               | Showery                     |  |
| 19      | 33        | 48         | 35        | 08        | 22               | Fair                        |  |
| 20      | 38        | 50         | 40        | 30,00     | 41               | Fair                        |  |

# COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

|                 | February 27.    | March 6.     | March 13.    | March 20     |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Amsterdam       | 36-7-2 u.       | 36-7-2 u.    | 35-9-2 u.    | 36-9-2 u.    |
| Ditto at sight  | 35-10           | 35-10        | 36           | 36           |
| Rotterdam, c.f. | 11-12-2 u.      | 11-10-2 u.   | 11-10-2 u.   | 11-10-2 u.   |
| Hamburgh        | 34-10-2½ u.     | 34-10-2½ u.  | 34-10-2½ u.  | 34-10-2½ u.  |
| Altona          | 34-11-2½ u.     | 34-11-2½ u.  | 34-11-2½ u.  | 34-11-2½ u.  |
| Paris           | 24-10 liv.      | 24-10 liv.   | 24-10 liv.   | 24-10 liv.   |
| Ditto 2 us.     | 24-14           | 24-14        | 24-14        | 24-14        |
| Bordeaux        | 24-14           | 24-14        | 24-14        | 24-14        |
| Cadiz           | 39½ effect.     | 39½ effect.  | 39½ effect.  | 39½ effect.  |
| Madrid          | 39½ effect.     | 39½ effect.  | 39½ effect.  | 39½ effect.  |
| Bilboa          | 38½             | 38½          | 38½          | 38½          |
| Leghorn         | 49½             | 49½          | 49½          | 49½          |
| Naples          | 40              | 40           | 40           | 40           |
| Genoa           | 45 liv. pic.    | 45 liv. pic. | 45 liv. pic. | 45 liv. pic. |
| Venice, r. C.   | 52 ditto ineff. | 52 ditto     | 52 ditto     | 52 ditto     |
| Lisbon          | 63              | 63           | 63           | 63           |
| Operto          | 63              | 63           | 63           | 63           |
| Pr. lina        | 11½             | 11½          | 11           | 11           |
| do              | 112             | 112          | 112          | 112          |

# PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                | Per oz. | Per oz. | Per oz. | Per oz. |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Portugal gold in coin and bars | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Doubletons                     | 4 0 0   | 4 0 0   | 4 0 0   | 4 0 0   |
| New dollars                    | 0 5 6   | 0 5 6   | 0 5 6   | 0 5 6   |
| Silver in bars                 | 0 5 8   | 0 5 8   | 0 5 8   | 0 5 8   |
| New Louis, each                | —       | —       | —       | —       |
| Agion Bank of Holland, 5½p.ct. | —       | —       | —       | —       |



# LONDON PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE, 20th MARCH, 1807.

|                                               |               |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| To Bengal, out and home.....                  | 12 gs.        |
| Madras and China, out and home.....           | 12 gs.        |
| Bengal or China.....                          | 6 gs.         |
| Senegambia.....                               | 10 gs.        |
| Madeira.....                                  | 6 gs. ret. 3  |
| Windward and Leeward Islands.....             | 8 gs. ret. 4  |
| Jamaica.....                                  | 8 gs. ret. 4  |
| South Whale-fishery and back.....             | 20 gs.        |
| United States of America.....                 | 3 gs.         |
| Smyrna, Constantin. Mediter. }                | 10 gs. ret. 9 |
| Nice, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples }                | 10 gs. ret. 9 |
| Lisbon and Oporto.....                        | 7 gs. ret. 3  |
| Bremen and Hambro'.....                       |               |
| Ralic, Lebaw, and Petersburg                  |               |
| Carron, Leith, Perth, and Aberdeen.....       | 2 gs.         |
| Glasgow.....                                  | 2½ gs.        |
| Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Newry }          | 2½ gs.        |
| Belfast and Londonderry }                     | 2½ gs.        |
| Limerick.....                                 | 4 gs. ret. 2  |
| Portsmouth.....                               | 14 g.         |
| Poole, Exeter, Dartm. Plym. Falm. ...         | 2 gs.         |
| Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool.....          | 2 gs.         |
| Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull and Newcastle            | 1 g.          |
| London, Bristol, and Liverpool.               |               |
| Africa, and thence to Place Sale in }         | 20 gs.        |
| West-India or America.....                    |               |
| Bristol to Dublin, Waterford, and Cork, 14 g. |               |
| Bristol, Liverpool, Dublin, and Cork.         |               |
| Madeira.....                                  | 6 gs. ret. 3  |

|                                              |               |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Windw. and Leeward Isl.....                  | 6 gs. ret. 4  |
| Jamaica.....                                 | 8 gs. ret. 4  |
| United States of America.....                | 5 gs.         |
| Canada.....                                  | 6 gs.         |
| Mediterranean.....                           | 18 gs. ret. 9 |
| Lisbon and Oporto.....                       | 7 gs. ret. 3  |
| Poole & Dartmouth—Exeter & Plymouth.         |               |
| Newfoundland.....                            | 8 gs. ret. 4  |
| Dublin to Liverpool and Chester.....         | 20s.          |
| Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia.....      | 5 gs.         |
| Newfoundland to Jamaica, W. & L. Isl. 15 gs. |               |
| Mediterranean.....                           | 25 gs.        |
| Portugal.....                                | 15 gs. ret. 5 |
| Bay of Honduras to Charles-Town, }           |               |
| Philadelphia, and New-York ... }             | 10 gs.        |
| England or Ireland.....                      | 20 gs.        |
| Jamaica to Lond. Brist. Dubl.... }           | 12 gs.        |
| Liverp.....                                  |               |

## Windward and Leeward Islands.

|                                             |               |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------|
| London, Bristol, Dublin, and }              |               |
| Liverpool.....                              | 10 gs. ret.   |
| Islands to New-York or Philadelphia, 10 gs. |               |
| Africa to Windward and Leeward }            |               |
| Islands or America.....                     | 15 gs.        |
| East-Indies to London.....                  | 15 gs.        |
| St. Helena to London.....                   | 8 gs. ret. 4  |
| Canada to London.....                       | 12 gs. ret. 6 |
| Baltic to Liverp. Cork, and Dublin, .....   | 12 gs.        |
| Riga and Prussian Ports to London.....      | 8 gs.         |

# CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE, 20th MARCH, 1807.

|                                              |                |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------|
| American pot-ash, per cwt. £3 3 0 to £3 12 0 |                |
| Ditto pearl.....                             | 3 10 0 4 0 0   |
| Barilla.....                                 | 3 8 0 2 15 0   |
| Brandy, Cognac.....gal.                      | 0 18 0 1 1 0   |
| Ditto Spanish.....                           | 0 17 0 0 19 0  |
| Campfire, refined... lb.                     | 0 5 1 0 5 3    |
| Ditto unrefined, cwt.                        | 14 10 0 21 0 0 |
| Cochineal, garbled... lb.                    | 1 4 0 1 12 0   |
| Ditto East-India.....                        | 0 5 3 0 6 6    |
| Coffee, fine.....cwt.                        | 7 5 0 7 10 0   |
| Ditto ordinary.....                          | 4 10 0 6 9 0   |
| Cotton-wool, Surinam, lb.                    | 0 1 11½ 0 2 0  |
| Ditto Jamaica.....                           | 0 1 6 0 1 8    |
| Ditto Smyrna.....                            | 0 1 5 0 1 7    |
| Ditto East-India.....                        | 0 0 11 0 2 6   |
| Curranis, Zant.....cwt.                      | 3 10 0 4 1 0   |
| Beals, Dantz..... piece                      | 1 16 0 1 19 0  |
| Ditto Petersburg.....H.                      | 22 0 0 23 0 0  |
| Ditto Stockholm.....                         | 39 0 0 41 9 0  |
| Elephants Teeth.....cwt.                     | 23 0 0 36 0 0  |
| Scrivell.....                                | 16 0 0 23 0 0  |
| Flax, Riga.....ton                           | 72 0 0 80 0 0  |
| Ditto Petersburg.....                        | 72 0 0 73 0 0  |
| Galls, Turkey.....cwt.                       | 5 0 0 7 2 6    |
| Geneva, Hollands.....gal.                    | 1 0 0 1 1 0    |
| Ditto English.....                           | 0 8 3 0 12 0   |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.                     | 11 0 0 0 0 0   |
| Ditto Sandrach.....                          | 8 0 0 11 0 0   |
| Ditto Tragacanth.....                        | 20 0 0 22 0 0  |
| Gum Seneca..... cwt.                         | 6 5 0 6 10 0   |
| Hemp, Riga.....ton                           | 68 10 0 0 0 0  |
| Ditto Petersburg.....                        | 60 0 0 0 0 0   |
| Indigo, Carrace..... lb.                     | 0 9 5 0 13 9   |
| Ditto East-India.....                        | 0 5 0 0 13 6   |
| Iron, British, bars, ton                     | 19 0 0 19 0 0  |
| Ditto Swedish.....                           | 28 0 0 0 0 0   |
| Ditto Norway.....                            | 24 0 0 25 0 0  |
| Ditto Archangel.....                         | 25 0 0 26 0 0  |
| Lead in pigs.....fed.                        | 39 0 0 0 0 0   |
| Ditto red.....ton                            | 37 0 0 0 0 0   |
| Ditto white.....                             | 54 0 0 55 0 0  |

|                             |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Logwood chips.....          | 15 10 0 16 0 0  |
| Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.    | 4 10 0 5 8 0    |
| Mahogany.....ft.            | 0 1 0 0 2 5     |
| Oak plank, Dantz.....last   | 18 0 0 12 0 0   |
| Ditto American.....         | none.           |
| Oil, Lucea,—25 gal. jar     | 12 12 0 13 13 0 |
| Ditto spermaceti—ton        | 68 0 0 70 0 0   |
| Ditto whale.....            | 29 10 0 30 0 0  |
| Ditto Florence, ½ chest     | 2 7 0 2 9 0     |
| Pitch, Stockholm.....cwt.   | 0 14 0 0 15 0   |
| Quicksilver.....lb.         | 0 4 3 0 0 0     |
| Raisins, bloom.....cwt.     | 5 0 0 6 0 0     |
| Rice, Carolina.....         | 1 17 0 2 0 0    |
| Ditto East-India.....       | none.           |
| Rum, Jamaica.....gal.       | 0 3 6 0 4 6     |
| Ditto Leeward I.....        | 0 2 10 0 3 4    |
| Saltpetre, East-India, cwt. | 2 16 0 2 17 0   |
| Shellack.....               | 3 10 0 7 10 0   |
| Thrown-silk, Italian, lb.   | 1 12 0 2 10 0   |
| Raw-silk, Ditto.....        | 0 18 0 1 14 0   |
| Ditto China.....            | 1 16 0 1 13 0   |
| Ditto Beng. novi.....       | 1 16 0 2 0 0    |
| Ditto organzine.....        | 1 9 0 1 18 0    |
| Tar, Stockholm.....bar.     | 1 7 0 1 7 6     |
| Tin in blocks.....cwt.      | 6 3 0 0 1 1     |
| Tobacco, Maryl.....lb.      | 0 0 4 0 1 1     |
| Ditto Virginia.....         | 0 0 4 0 0 10    |
| Whale-fins.....ton          | 14 0 0 26 0 0   |
| Red port.....pipe           | 90 0 0 100 0 0  |
| Lisbon.....                 | 87 0 0 91 0 0   |
| Madeira.....                | 80 0 0 120 0 0  |
| Sherry.....butt             | 92 0 0 100 0 0  |
| Mountain.....               | 75 0 0 83 0 0   |
| Victoria.....hogs.          | 75 0 0 78 0 0   |
| Calcavella.....pipe         | 84 0 0 95 0 0   |
| Claret.....hogs.            | 79 0 0 90 0 0   |
| Tallow, English.....cwt.    | 3 0 6 0 0 0     |
| Ditto Russia, white.....    | 2 11 0 0 0 0    |
| Ditto.....yellow.....       | 2 14 0 0 0 0    |
| Wax, Guinea,.....           | 9 10 0 9 15 0   |

Daily Prices of STOCKS, 21st FEBRUARY to 21st MARCH, 1807.

|         | Bank Stock. | 3 p. Cent. Reduced. | 3 p. Cent. Consols. | 4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780. | 3 p. Cent. Def. | Navy 5 per Cent. | Long Annuities. | Consol Short Ann. | 5 p. Cent. 1797. | Omnium. | Imperial 3 p. Cent. | Ditto Annuities. | India Stock. | India Scrip. | India Bonds. | South Sea Stock. | Old Annuity. | New Ditto. | Navy and Vict. Bills. | 3d. Excheq. Bills. | 3d. Ditto. | Lottery Tickets. | Consols for Acct. | Irish Omnium. | Irish 5 p. Cent. |
|---------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Feb. 21 | 226         | 63                  | 62½                 | 81½                    | —               | 96½              | 18              | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | 8½               | 1854         | —            | —            | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 2D         | £. s. d.         | 62½               | —             | —                |
| 23      | 228½        | 62½                 | 62½                 | 80½                    | —               | 96               | 17½             | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | 8½               | 186          | —            | 4P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 2D         | 19 16 0          | 62½               | —             | —                |
| 25      | 227         | 62½                 | 62½                 | 81½                    | 60½             | 96               | 18              | —                 | —                | —       | 62½                 | —                | 1844         | —            | 2P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 2D         | —                | 63½               | —             | 914              |
| 27      | 225         | 63½                 | 62½                 | 81½                    | —               | 95               | 17½             | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | —                | —            | —            | 2P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 2D         | 19 16 0          | —                 | —             | —                |
| 28      | 225         | —                   | 62½                 | 81½                    | —               | 95               | 17½             | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | —                | —            | —            | 2P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 3D         | 19 16 0          | —                 | —             | —                |
| Mar. 2  | 226½        | —                   | 62½                 | 81½                    | —               | 95               | 17½             | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | 8½               | 186          | —            | 1P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 3D         | 19 16 0          | 63½               | —             | —                |
| 3       | 224         | Shut                | 62                  | Shut                   | —               | 95½              | —               | 14                | —                | —       | —                   | 8½               | —            | —            | 4P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 2D         | —                | —                 | —             | —                |
| 4       | Shut        | —                   | 62½                 | —                      | —               | 95½              | 17½             | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | —                | —            | —            | 4P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 1P         | —                | —                 | —             | —                |
| 5       | —           | —                   | 62½                 | —                      | —               | 95½              | 17½             | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | —                | —            | —            | 4P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 1P         | 19 16 0          | 62½               | —             | —                |
| 6       | —           | —                   | 62½                 | —                      | —               | 96½              | 18              | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | 8½               | —            | —            | 4P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 1D         | 19 16 0          | 63½               | —             | —                |
| 7       | —           | —                   | 62½                 | —                      | —               | 96½              | —               | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | —                | —            | —            | 4P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 1D         | 19 16 0          | 63½               | —             | —                |
| 9       | —           | —                   | 62½                 | —                      | —               | 96½              | —               | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | —                | —            | Shut         | 5P           | 68½              | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 2D         | —                | 63½               | —             | Shut             |
| 10      | —           | —                   | 62½                 | —                      | —               | 96½              | —               | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | —                | —            | —            | 4P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 1D         | —                | 63½               | —             | —                |
| 11      | —           | —                   | 62½                 | —                      | —               | 96½              | —               | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | —                | —            | —            | 4P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 1D         | —                | 63½               | —             | —                |
| 12      | —           | —                   | 62½                 | —                      | —               | 96½              | —               | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | —                | —            | —            | 4P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 1D         | 19 16 0          | 63½               | —             | —                |
| 13      | —           | —                   | 62½                 | —                      | —               | 96½              | —               | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | —                | —            | —            | 4P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 1D         | —                | 63½               | —             | —                |
| 14      | —           | —                   | 62½                 | —                      | —               | 96½              | —               | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | —                | —            | —            | 4P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 1D         | —                | 63½               | —             | —                |
| 16      | —           | —                   | 62½                 | —                      | —               | 96½              | —               | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | —                | —            | —            | 4P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 1D         | —                | 63½               | —             | —                |
| 17      | —           | —                   | 62½                 | —                      | —               | 96½              | —               | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | —                | —            | —            | 4P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 1D         | —                | 63½               | —             | —                |
| 18      | —           | —                   | 62½                 | —                      | —               | 96½              | —               | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | —                | —            | —            | 4P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 1D         | —                | 63½               | —             | —                |
| 19      | —           | —                   | 62½                 | —                      | —               | 96½              | —               | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | —                | —            | —            | 4P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 1D         | —                | 63½               | —             | —                |
| 20      | —           | —                   | 63½                 | —                      | —               | 96½              | —               | —                 | —                | —       | —                   | —                | —            | —            | 3P           | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 1P         | —                | 62½               | —             | —                |